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GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th "
THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	28th "
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
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SELA	GdeGrisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
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FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

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S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
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NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st " "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

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BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

PRICE LIST.

BEST REFINED RUSSIAN PETROLEUM OF 125°.

"RISING SUN" BRAND.

	Rs.	a.
New Tins full ..... per pair	3	14
New Tins full, for 200 or more ..... per pair	3	13
Bulk Oil ..... per 10 Amr. galls.	3	5
Bulk Oil for 1000 galls. or more ..... per 10 Amr. galls.	3	4
Drums of 2 Amr. galls. capacity ..... empty each	2	0
Drums of 2½ Amr. galls. capacity fitted with hung and brass tap ..... empty each	8	0
Filling and closing buyers old Tins ..... each	0	1
Filling and closing buyers old Tins ..... per 100	3	0

Bombay, 30th September, 1896.

NEW ZOROASTRIAN MARRIAGE PROVIDENT FUND, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE above Fund having gone into Liquidation, notice is hereby given to all persons having CLAIMS against the Fund, that such Claims must be submitted at the following address within 31st October, 1896, otherwise they will not be recognised.

KHARSEDJI NOWROJI SAHIAR,
DHUNJISHAW FRAMJI CHINOY,
Liquidators.

No. 65, Mirza Street, Baharkote, Bombay, 30th Sept., 1896.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE KARIMBHOY SULAIMAN, LATE MERCHANT, BHAVNAGAR, DECEASED.

ANY persons having claims against or being indebted to or holding any property belonging to the abovenamed Estate are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Residence within one month from this date. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst the rightful heirs of the deceased according to his Will and any claims received after that period will not be recognised.

ABDOOLALLY KARIMBHOY,
Administrator of the Estate of the late Khoja Karimbhoy Suleman.

Doongri Street, 1st October, 1896.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM—or HARDA—CROP, of the Forests of the Southern Circle, Bombay, for 1896-97.

Tenders must be written in English, specify the rate offered per Khandi of 700lbs. weight; must be contained in sealed envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the purchase of Hardas" and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 2nd of November, 1896.

Each Tender shall be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 1,000 (deposited, as caution—money, by the Tenderer, in the Government Treasury most convenient to him) duly passed by the Treasury Officer concerned, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay. No Tender shall be accepted without such receipt.

In the event of the person, whose Tender is accepted, failing to carry out the terms of the sale, the caution-money shall be forfeited to Government.

Further particulars regarding terms of sale, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Belgaum, September 19, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned CHUBILDASS LULLOOBHOY, JOSEPH ROBERT KIRBY JOHNSON and CHARLES JOHN KIDD, carrying on business as Ship and Freight Brokers and Agents, under the style or firm of JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., at Africa House, 45, Leadenhall Street in the City of London and at Bombay in the Empire of India has been dissolved by Mutual consent as from the 30th day of September, 1896, so far as regards the said JOSEPH ROBERT KIRBY JOHNSON.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said CHUBILDASS LULLOOBHOY and CHARLES JOHN KIDD, by whom the business will henceforth be carried on under the same name.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1896.

CHUBILDASS LULLOOBHOY.
J. R. KIRBY JOHNSON.
CHAS: J. KIDD.

Witness to the signatures of
JOSEPH ROBERT KIRBY JOHNSON.
and CHARLES JOHN KIDD.

HENRY LATTEY,
27, Leadenhall Street, London, Solicitor.

Witness to the signature of
CHUBILDASS LALLOOBHOY,

H. A. H. PAYNE, BOMBAY, Solicitor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of DAMODAR KESHAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

GANGA VAHU, widow of the deceased, THAKOR HARI HEMRAJ and THAKOR GOVERDHANDAS GOVINDJEE, the Executors named in the WILL .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

T. KERR ANDERSON.
The 28th day of September, 1896.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the first day of October, 1896, the NAME and STYLE of our Firm shall be

GADDUM & Co.,

instead of the present name and style, viz. :—

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.

Bombay, September 24th, 1896.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m. in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

"I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

NOTICE, DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Bank of Bengal are authorised by the Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Ld., to invite Tenders for Rs. 9,00,000 of Debentures for the erection of a New Ring Frame Mill at Goosery.

1. Debentures will be of Rs. 500 each, and for a term of 15 years.

2. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid half-yearly on presentation of coupons at the Bank of Bengal.

3. Tenders will be received up to THURSDAY EVENING, 1st October, 1896, for the issue of Rs. 9,00,000, which will be payable as follows :—

Rs. 5 on application
" 20 " allotment.
" 25 " 1st November, 1896.
" 25 " 1st January, 1897.
" 25 " 1st March, 1897.

4. Tenders at a minimum rate of par and at higher rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered beginning with the highest, and the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at such rates in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders.

Tenders which are not accepted will be advised by post, and refund of deposit made on application to the Bank of Bengal.

Calcutta, 19th September, 1896.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire, on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1896, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre-Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1897, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores. &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th September, 1896.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:

GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Stewart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
Mr. William Blackwood.	Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Edward Braddon.	General Sir O. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler.	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.	Field Marshal
General Sir E. Collen.	Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	Field Marshal
Sir Juland Danvers.	Sir Donald Stewart.
General C. H. Dickens.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Hext, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. H. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Risset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel J. A. Miley.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E.
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:

Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,

T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 8th July, 1896.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW BOWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

[PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

"GAELIC" WHISKY.

OLD SMUGGLER.

THIS was the favourite WHISKY at the Dinner given by the

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, CALCUTTA.
1894 AND 1895.

And it is the Brand that was most in demand for the same celebration all over the Colonies.

The only Whisky consumed by the

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

PRICE, Rs. 28 per dozen, CASH.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND ***"	" "	37
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	" "	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	" "	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	" "	36
IRISH WHISKY	" "	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S **** a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	" "	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	26

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND

RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

● Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
P. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street, Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	"	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,35,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,405
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p. c.	163
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		700
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	62
Arrungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 S	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	785
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,700
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	800	800	25	750xd
Cotton Land & Mills	4,000	700		dvd Rs12	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	800
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	630
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	700
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	800	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	600	500	25	740xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	10	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	800	500	dvd Rs.15	545xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	30	740xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	980
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	580
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	825
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	270xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	850
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	980
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	800	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,450xd
Manockjee Petit	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	145
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,350
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	610
Oriental	6,735	625	625	dvd Rs20	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,350
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	860
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,250
Seasoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,200
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	950
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	490
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	680xd
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	60	500	dvd Rs15	700
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	550
Venkateshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	860
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Ibert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Ford	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	Nil	392½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surat Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		400
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	67½
MISCELLANEOUS					
				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	dvd Rs10	325
				74	
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	30	30	15	50
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,575
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,300xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	380xd
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	300
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	171
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	93xd
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490xd
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,900	251	100	dvd Rs1	32½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2
Gold Leaf	"	27-4 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	26-14 "
Do. do. new	"	26-12 "
Australia bar Gold	"	26-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-8
Sovereigns	"	17-2
Do. Dragons	"	17-1
Silver 17	"	91
Do. 17½	"	91-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 51m. Sun sets, 5h., 48m. High water, 6-8m., 5-34a. Low water, 1-16a.
Rugby Football Tournament.
Royal Bombay Golf Club, annual meeting, Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.
Variety Entertainment by "the Quinas Club," Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Goa entered, and and the steamer Dido left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kt. of St. John Medusa entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's munshi will be in attendance.

A PROW SWAMPED.—At 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, prow No. 2467, in charge of Tindal Narayen Yessoo, laden with two hundred bales of cotton, was swamped off middle ground, owing to high wind and heaving sea. The prow and cargo have not been recovered. The crew were picked up by the steamship Imperatrix.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. ALEXANDER.—A fairwell entertainment was held, on Tuesday evening, in the hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, in honour of Professor William Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., C.M., M. D., B.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences at Wilson College. The departing professor was presented with a farewell address by the students. A detailed account will be given in to-morrow's issue.

ENTICING AWAY A POLICEMAN'S WIFE.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, one Luximon Gunpat was charged with enticing away Jankee, the wife of Succaram Bhikseth, policeman, No 950, in the Bombay Police Force. The accused was a boarder in the house of the complainant, and during the absence of the latter, on the 21st ultimo, he enticed her away, and lived in a house, at Colaba, as husband and wife. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—Messrs. Jehangier, Dhunjeebhoy, and Pherozshah Bomonji Petit, and the Misses Dinbai and Maneckbai Bomonjee Petit, grand children of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., have made a donation of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) to the above hospital, on condition that the amount be kept intact, and the interest accruing from it be devoted to the feeding of animals in the hospital. The donation is in memory of their late lamented uncle, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Mr. Sorabji Bomonji Mody, a Parsee, residing at Khetwady Main Road, has reported to the police that he was lying asleep with the door open, on Tuesday afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 2 p.m. when some one entered the place, and carried away a white cotton bundee, containing a gold half-hunter keyless watch, valued at Rs. 250, a gold chain, plain link pattern, with a sovereign attached, worth Rs. 250, a diamond ring, Rs. 200, six gold buttons, of the value of Rs.40, a currency note for Rs. 10, Rs. 10 in cash, a pair of spectacles in a leather case, a pen-knife, a purse, and a bunch of keys, property in all collectively valued at Rs. 770-8-0.

FIRES.—On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, the tarred curtain, hanging in front of the shop belonging to one Amin Adam, at Mazagon Road, was discovered to be on fire. The proprietor of the shop extinguished the flames with the assistance of two neighbours, but in doing so both his hands were burnt. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where, after the burns were dressed, he was taken home. The outbreak is attributed to careless biddee smoking. The damage caused by the fire was nominal. The Fire Brigade were informed, and the Nesbit Road steamer turned up in time, but was not brought into requisition.—Another fire broke out, at noon, on the same day, in the room occupied by one Fakir Bhoodoo, at Northbrook Street. The fire originated through the boarded floor, under a small fire-place, catching fire. The flames were extinguished by the neighbours.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A POOR BLACKSMITH'S FORGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAHANN WALAD LUXMAN.

THE Sessions Judge of Khandesh forwarded, for the orders of the High Court, under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the record of this case, in which the subdivisional magistrate, Mr. K. R. Bomonjee, passed an order, on the 2nd July last, under section 139 of the Caiminal Procedure Code, against the accused, a blacksmith, who was directed to remove his furnace to some other place. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the applicant, the accused; and the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, for the complainant.

The accused applied against the order to Mr. J. B. Alcock, the Sessions Judge of Khandesh, stating in his petition that the order of the magistrate was illegal. The furnace of a man like the petitioner, subsisting upon a blacksmith's occupation, did not come under the heads for which such an order could be issued. The accused said he was a blacksmith in poor circumstances, and had no means of engaging a pleader. No injury of any kind was caused, or was likely to be caused, to the complainant on account of the petitioner's furnace; and the complainant had maliciously made a false complaint.

The Sessions Judge said the order complained of purported to be passed under section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was an order to applicant to remove a forge which he had set up near the complainant's premises, on the ground that sparks from the forge might set fire to the complainant's cotton. It appeared to Mr. Alcock to be doutful whether such a case came within the provisons of the third clause of section 133. No other part of the section could possibly apply; and Mr. Alcocck therefore granted the application for making a reference to the High Court.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, passed the following: order: The court thinks that the magistrate was not justified in ordering the summary removal of the forge in question; and it varies his order by directing that Lahann shall not be found to remove the forge, but only ordered to alter its construction, so that sparks shall not issue out of it into the open air when it is worked. This can easily be done by putting an iron roof and sides to it.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. HARI DUGDOO.

This was a application for revision of a decision of Mr. D. Jamsetjee, first class magistrate of Bardoli, who, in June last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eight months and a fine of Rs. 200, in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused had appealed to Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Surat, who dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision on the application, said: The first class magistrate says "Hari No. 2 himself admits having received the money, but defends himself by saying that he made it over to Jeyram Dusruth. The burden of proof therefore lay on him to show that he paid the money to Jeyram as alleged." And again as accused No. 2 Hari Dugroo has failed to prove the payment of money to Jeyram Dusruth, a very respectable sahookar, and not a word is said against his character by any of the accused's witnesses, the magistrate has no alternative but to convict the accused." The Sessions Judge says: "This being so, the burden of proof clearly lay upon the appellant to satisfy the court that he really paid the money to Jeyram as alleged (under section 106, Evidence Act,) and he has entirely failed to discharge this onus." This placing of the onus upon the accused is quite wrong. The onus is on the prosecution to prove non-payment, for it is only when that is proved that a presumption will arise of misappropriation or breach of trust. As it is impossible to say what effect this error has had on the minds of the convicting authorities, we have no alternative but to reverse the conviction and sentence, and order the accused to be re-tried, and this we hereby now do.

The court, for the reasons stated, reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be re-tried.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officers of the Unattached List of the British Army are, on their arrival in India attached to the battalions of British Infantry, noted against their names:—2nd-Lieuts. N. M. Geoghegan, L. F. Jenkins, H. F. Sharp, and J. N. Edge, 2nd Bn. S. Staffordshire Regiment, Wellington; W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, and W. D. Reid, 1st Bn. Dorest Regiment, Bangalore; J. A. Bald and C. G. Ames, 1st Bn. E. Yorkshire Regiment, Belgaum. Deputy Superintendents of the Indian Nursing Service, who are due to return to duty from furlough in England, are posted to the stations noted against their names:—Deputy Superintendent A. M. Murray, to Umballa; M. Pearse, to Peshawar; and J. M. Hughes, to Mian Mir.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India in the Legislative Department have just issued a revised edition in a handy form of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860), corrected up to 1st May 1896, with an exhaustive Index. The addition of an Index is an advance upon previous practice which will undoubtedly be found of the greatest use to judicial officers, practising men, and others, and is certainly a great improvement. The Legislative Department is to be congratulated on this new publication.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains the draft Cantonment Rules which have for so long a time been under discussion. They are divided into 23 chapters and the outside public will be most concerned with those relating to building site and immoveable property within cantonment limits. It is notified that the Rules will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General-in-Council, on or after January 1st, 1897, and any objections or suggestions must be made before that date.

THE committee of officers under the presidency of Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Divison, to report on the best method of collecting transport for the use of troops both in peace and war, will assemble at Rawalpindi, on or about the 26th October next, and will probably sit for a month. The committee are: Brigadier-General Elles, Major Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry; and Captain Mallaly, Deputy Assistant Quarter-masterr-General for Mobilisation, as secretary. Rai Hittoo Ram Bahadur has been nominated a member by Government, and also Major Leigh, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

A NEGAPATAM contemporary hears that "a serious riot occurred at Mannargudy last week, during the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionaries at that station. It appears that some of the Hindu residents apprehended the conversion of a Brahmin youth, and turned out in a body and violently handled the Missionaries, we believe injuring some of them. Getting up a riot when any conversion is smelt has become a too common game in this country, and it is meet that the offenders in this case should be deservingly dealt with by the Magistracy."

INDIAN Salt Revenue for August amounted to Rs. 46,16,000 realised upon 18,89,000 maunds. This was considerably below the previous month.

HALF a-Squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry march from Nowgong, *en route* to Calcutta, on 10th October, for escort duty, etc., arriving at their destination on 5th December. They will rail into Calcutta from Asansol.

MRS. SKRINE, who has been suffering from fever at Simla, is recovering. Mr. Skrine has also been laid up by an attack of malarial fever, contracted during his journey back from Lungleh, but is now better.

THE difficulty of obtaining locally in Burma mules of the minimum height of 11 hands 2 inches as fixed in 1892 has been represented to the Government of India. It has been decided that the minimum standard of height is to remain force, but purchasing Committees will be allowed at the decision of the G. O. C., Burma District, to take mules down to 11 hands, provided they are strong, well built animals, and in all respects fit, suitable, and capable of carrying the regulation load of 160lbs., in addition to their saddlery and gear, with troops for all movements.

ON Saturday, the 26th, in the Twidale case, two more witnesses were examined, Inspector Corbet and Mr. Parsons, District Superintendent of Police, and this closed the case for the prosecution. The accused was then called upon for her statement of the case which she proceeded to give in a very clear manner, after which her counsel, Mr. Pugh, made a most able and eloquent speech in her defence calling upon the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty as the prosecution had not proved the identity of the rings. The jury, however, decided that some more evidence for the defence should be heard, and the court thereupon adjourned till Monday, the 28th.

INTELLIGENCE was received in Ootacamund, on Friday, that Mugundra Rajah, the young chief of the Nellialum Estate, in South-East Wynaad, died at Nellialum, on the 19th instant, of small-pox. The Nellialum Estate was administered by the Board of Revenue, as a Court of Wards, and the Collector of the Nilgiris, as its Agent, till 1892, when young Mugundra came of age and was entrusted with the management of the affairs of the estate jointly with his aunt, Bowra Ammal. He has since had children, one being a boy of two years of age, who will most likely be the heir to the estate, unless Pootiah, the elder brother of Mugundra, who surrendered his right, now interposes and claims the succession. In the event of the minor ruling, the Board of Revenue will again have to take up the management of the estate.

A SOLDIER of the 5th Gurkhas was drowned on Wednesday while fishing in the Chitral river near Gairat. He was using a cast net and getting into deep water, was pushed off his feet, and being hampered with the net which was fastened to his wrist, he sank at once. His body was not recovered.

MR. J. W. F. DUMEYNE, who has been sitting with Mr. Mackworth Young, Resident in Mysore, and Mr. J. W. Hockin, the Wynaad Planter, on the Planters' Enquiry Commiesion, goes on two years, furlough, on the 3rd proximo, by which date the Commission's report will be in the hands of the Government of India.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 19th September was 208 against 233 and 219 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 49. There were four deaths from cholera, against one and nil in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by six. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 95 and 10 respectively, against 103 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·2 per mille per annum, against 26·5 the mean of the last five years.

NEARLY thirteen lakhs was the Income Tax yield for the Punjab for 1895-96. Perhaps no better criterion could be found of the growing popularity of Simla and its corresponding growth in wealth than the fact that its income tax returns are continually swelling, and that under all schedules of taxation there are marked advances. Delhi and Umballa Districts showed important decreases, due in the case of the first named place to depression in trade in the city of Delhi.

THE question of arming the Nair Brigade in Travancore with a more modern rifle that the old muzzle loading carbine is occupying the attention of the Travancore Government.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the outturn of the Burma Ruby Mines Company for last year is estimated at 56,000 carats, valued at nearly Rs. 3,00,000. Many rubies are casually found by outsiders, and it is said that last year two rubies, worth Rs. 5,000 each, and one worth Rs. 10,000, were found. The outturn of diamonds in Bundelkund for the year was 215 carats, valued at Rs. 20,000.

UNDER instructions from the Ceylon Government, the Government of South India arrested four estate coolies, who had deserted from an estate in Ceylon, and who were brought by four Indian constables from Tinnevelly by the s. s. Amra, and escorted to the Fort Police Station, and afterwards to headquarters, Maradana, for investigation.

MR. W. T. PEARCE'S Administration Report on the Ceylon Railways for the past year shows the excess of revenue over expenditure for the year 1895 was Rs. 3,321,044 excluding new works, and Rs. 2,793,004 including the works. Including the whole cost of the railway to date viz., Rs. 53,169,981, this works out at a profit of 6·25 per cent. in the first case, and 5·25 per cent. in the second.

BABU N. MUKHARJI, Officiating Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, has addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal in reply to the severe strictures passed both by that Administration and by the Government of India upon the procedure of the Corporation with respect to the collection of rates, contribution to the cost of primary education, and the drainage question. The officiating Chairman states that the Commissioners are unable to endorse the view taken in Mr. Ritchie's letter upon the first question, and that they, therefore, desire to specially bring their opinions before Government. With regard to the second and third points they are in agreement with the late Chairman, and only wish to supplement the reply put forward by him on the eve of his departure for England. Briefly, the letter of Babu Nilambara Mukharji defends the existing practice of collecting rates by pleading that it would be impossible to present rate bills and serve notices of demand within a month of the issue of the bills without largely augmenting the existing staff, and showing undue harshness to poor rate-payers. It is contended, moreover, that the present arrangement has worked well for a long time past. The communication is a laborious and ineffectual attempt to parry the damaging criticisms of the Governments of India and Bengal.

ONE of the practical outcomes of the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893 will be the arrival in Madras some time in February next of a lecturer who has been especially selected in America and trained in Germany to lecture in all the larger Indian cities on the relations of Christianity to other religions. He was President of the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and his name is the Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., of the University of Chicago. He will arrive in Bombay about the 15th December. From Madras he will go to Ceylon and so on to China.

WE are glad to hear from the Rangoon papers that Mr. Clogstoun is making favourable progress towards recovery from the effects of his recent accident. He had a most marvellous escape as he took a sheer dive of 40 feet in his sleep, alighting providentially on some sand that had been piled on the spot. After falling he appears to have remained a long time unconscious and then to have crawled to the door of his house and hammered on it with a bamboo till he attracted attention.

THE grain riot at Cawnpore the *Englishman* writes, is, it is to be feared, merely one indication of the straits to which too many districts in the North-West have been reduced. From Azamgarh, Allahabad, Meerut, Agra, Muttra, and Lucknow come dismal accounts of impending if not actual, famine, and of prices raised almost beyond starvation limits. A vernacular paper states that wheat is selling at eight seers the rupee in certain districts; if this is so, the statement which it goes on to make, that famine may be said to have already broken out, has some justification. In the Muttra district a number of pilgrims are said to have been robbed by the hunger-stricken inhabitants. The natives allege—and the story is a very plausible one—that the dealers, foreseeing the present scarcity, began to hoard grain some time ago in order to aggravate the situation when the pinch began to be felt.

RAILWAY traffic in Great Britain has reached such vast dimensions that the figures positively baffle comprehension. The official returns show that last year the passengers, conveyed by train from place to place in the United Kingdom, exclusive of season-ticket holders, numbered no fewer than 929,770,909, or more than eighteen millions more than were carried in 1894. This vast total is equivalent to nearly three times the entire population of the British Empire, including, of course, India and the Colonies. The total mileage open for traffic was 21,174, and the authorised capital £1,114,686,989, of which £1,001,110,221, was paid up. Passenger traffic yielded, in gross receipts, £37,361,162; goods £44,034,885; and all sources combined, £85,922,702. The working expenditure was £47,876,637.

THE report of the physicians who examined Dr. Gallagher previous to sending him to the sanatorium at Long Island declares him to be suffering from chronic delusional mania passing into absolute dementia, and that he will not recover. They direct that he must remain confined to an asylum. The *Times* asks for doctors' reports on the strength of which the men (Dr. Gallagher and others) were released. As far as Sir Matthew White Ridley is concerned he has no objection whatever to giving these reports, but the doctors are of a different way of thinking. At least one of them reported before when the symptoms of the released men were just as bad as they were on the last occasion that there was no ground for ordering their release. Dr. Blandford, the specialist who examined them after the Chatham iniquiry, when Dr. Gallgaher's mania was, if anything, more acute than now, declared that he was shamming. Instead of being released then, Dr. Gallagher was subjected to continuous punishments. Dr. Blandford, it is interesting to remember, was the specialist who stated that Miss Edith Lancaster was insane. It only shows once again how utterly worthless and misleading are the opinions of specialists.

AMONG some excellent ghost stories, criticisms, and chat about things in general, Mr. Andrew Lang in Longman's tells an excellent story of which he says he has been reminded by the recent drought. One day, after it had not rained for many months, an English lady, resident in India, heard a singular set of laments, hymns, and prayers. She was informed that twelve fakeers had been put on to pray for rain, and she remarked that so many as a dozen fakeers all praying at once might rather overdo the effect. Next day twenty-four inches of rain fell in eight hours, and not very much of the district was left. The inhabitants punted about on barn-doors in the ruined streets of their native town. Public opinion sided with the English lady. Twelve fakeers were too many. A few weeks later the natives, to the number of 5,000 fled from their houses to the neighbouring heights, on an exaggerated report that she had said she would not wonder if they had some rain. No doubt reputations for weather wisdom are occasionally got in this innocent way. Were Professor Huxley alive, he would probably attribute the deluge of the twelve fakeers to mere accidental coincidence.

IN the presence of a large number of dignitaries and other Moslems from Cape Colony, Transvaal, Turkey, India, Egypt, and Mecca, the Sultan's coronation day was celebrated at the meeting-room of the temporary mosque, Albert-street, Regent's park, N. W., where a banquet was specially given by Hadji Mahommed Dollie. Professor Barrakatullah who occupied the chair, spoke upon Turkish policy with regard to both its internal and its external aspects, and referred more especially to the marvellous improvements that had recently been made in connection with the Turkish militia. The professor also briefly touched on the questions of Anatolia and Crete, and the less important ones of Macedonia and Greece. Mahommed Omar spoke about the good qualities which, he said, the Sultan possessed, and eulogised him from a personal point of view. He also drew a comparison between the preceding description of the institutions and other public buildings which had of late been erected throughout the Ottoman Empire. Several other speakers followed. The usual Zohar or midday prayers were also said, led by Mahommed Effendi Emaum of the Turkish Embassy; and a special Doa wishing the Sultan of Turkey a happy life, prosperous career, and successful administration was made by Hesham Niamatullah Effendi, D. D. A vote of thanks to Hadji Mahommed Dollie brought the meeting to a close.

IT is announced from the Hague that Col. van Vliet, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch forces at Atjeh, has been superseded by Lieut.-Col. Buger, formerly professor of the Military School at the Hague. In 1892 Lieut.-Col. Buger was appointed to the command of the 14th Battalion at Kota Badja, and in 1893 he took up a post in the Central War Office at Batavia. The Budget of the Dutch East Indies for 1897 was presented on Sept. 9 to the Second Chamber of the States-General. It shows a deficit of 14,300,000fl., which is to be covered by a loan. The coffee sold is estimated at 158,000 piculs at a price of 48c. the half-kilogramme. It is proposed to lay a cable between Atjeh and Lombok. New rifles and cannons have been ordered for Java, where the police and forestry departments are to be reorganized.

THE FORGED GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS BY THE ACCUSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, concluded the inquiry into the case in which Ganesh Shunker Dravid, a convict, stood charged with fraudulently escaping from the House of Correction by means of a forged warrant-of-release. Mr. F.A. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The accused conducted his own defence. Superintendent Brewin, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, of the Detective Police, were present, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

James Jackson, an officer in the Salvation Army, residing at Madras, in his evidence deposed that while one morning he went with a female companion to visit Brodie, in the Byculla Jail, the latter told him of a paper, which the accused had given him for the purpose of correcting the English. Brodie said that the accused hoped to get out of the prison by means of that document, which he said would lead to the release of the prisoner and four or five others, the paper being signed by some Government official, whose name the witness did not remember. Subsequently the accused came in and asked Brodie whether the document was all right, and Brodie answered "yes, the English is all right." The accused then motioned to him to give him the paper, which Brodie did.

The Public Prosecutor having declared the case for the prosecution to be closed, the magistrate framed charges against the accused of escaping from legal custody, of forging a document, purporting to emanate from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, of fraudulently using as genuine a forged document, and of having in his possession a forged document, under sections 224, 465, 471, and 474, respectively, of the Penal Code.

The prisoner, on being asked by the court, whether he wished to say anything with regard to the evidence offered against him, he made the following long statement:—

I am now a prisoner in Her Magesty's House of Correction. I have been for some time past confined there. I was convicted in Colonel Humphrey's Pay Bill case. After serving nearly a quarter of my sentence, and behaving myself well, I was appointed in the jail office as a convict clerk, where I made "body's tickets" for the prisoners, and assisted generally as an officer and out-door man. On Monday, the 20th July 1896, the Superintendent called me into his office and told me that he was going to releaseme. At first I could not believe, and I asked him whether he was having a joke with me; but on his assuring that the Government had ordered my immediate release together with that of my brother from the common jail, and three others from the House of Correction, I was assured, and much to my astonishments and joy, realized the unbounded pleasure of being once more a free man. Immediately on my release, on the 20th July last, I went to Poona, and putting together a few things, returned to Bombay, *en route*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

A FURTHER decline of 1-8d. per cent. in Consols in London yesterday is reported by Reuter's financial telegram of last evening at 109 1-4; but Indian Sterling Loan was still unchanged in value at 115. No more Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday; and the Bank and market rates of discount were unaltered. 3¼ per cent Rupee Securities were 3-16ths lower, at £ 62 3-8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 30 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal remained unaltered in value at 65 7-8 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·84½ dollars. Coal Freights from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal, were quoted at 21s. per ton. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on last Friday evening was 1,500,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters more than the estimate at the end of the previous week. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39 7-8s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, tone of the market strong; and Brown Rapeseed at 3s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market strong.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening, Surats firm, and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 23-32d. per lb., but a correction is made by Reuter in the prices of Arrivals, the extreme quotations of which are 4 41-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 7-16d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 7-16 cents per lb.; but December Futures were 6 points lower, at 8·21 cents per oz. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales; and the figures to date for the new season now compare as follows with those in the corresponding period in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	53,000	34,000	49,000
Three days' do.	149,000	117,000	132,000
Since 1st instant	863,000	416,000	599,000

Here, there has been very little business doing in Cotton to-day, Exporters having bought only 200 Bengal, at Rs. 176; while the Mills have taken the same quantity, say 100 Kurrachee, at Rs. 182; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 160 per candy, the tone of the market ready, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed again to-day owing to the prevalence of fever epidemic in the locality in the native town in which they are held.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,249 bales.
Wheat	10,980 cwts.
Linseed	2,518 "
Rapeseed	11,145 "
Ginggellyseed	1,909 "
Castorseed	2,894 "
Rice	2,580 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day. The Branksome Hall (s) has further booked about 500 tons of transhipment cargo at 11s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business has been reported to-day; but one Bank came out to buy at 1s. 2 5-16d. and a small amount; and a few Merchants' Bills were placed at that rate, the market closing steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
" 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1'50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day, 3½ per Cents having declined from the opening rates of 105 15-16 for Money, and 105 5-8 for Account to 105½ in both positions, at which rates left off; with par named for Threes.

SHARES.—The decline in prices of Mill Scrip continue, and this evening we note a movement in that direction in the case of 13 Mills as per our revised list. On other lines there has been nothing doing to speak of and quotations, in the absence of business are nominally unchanged.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September 1896, on 1,573·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,49,000	1,72,000	4,000	3,25,000
Or per mile of Railway	89	103	2	194
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	9,93,588	11,90,253	40,935	22,30,836
Total for 10 weeks...	11,48,588	13,62,253	44,995	25,55,836
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,33,495	1,66,392	8,432	3,03
Per mile of Ry do.	80	99	5	184
Total to corresponding date do.	12,56,701	17,50,050	67,529	30,74,280

Increase for the week.....Rs. 16,681
Decrease to date..... " 5,18,444

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September, 1896, on 141·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	8,500	90	11,590
Or per mile of Railway	21	60	1	82
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	26,722	75,643	1,188	1,03,553
Total for 10 weeks...	29,722	84,143	1,278	1,15,143
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,563	6,331	26	8,920
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	55	...	77
Total to corresponding date do.	26,735	65,116	655	92,506

Increase for the week.....Rs. 2,670
Do. to date ..... " 22,637

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th September, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	1,37,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	297	9	521
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	7,25,072	8,89,087	31,078	16,45,237
Total for 10 weeks...	8,24,072	10,26,087	35,078	18,85,237
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	98,700	1,18,011	1,454	2,18,195
Per mile of Ry do.	214	256	3	473
Total to corresponding date do.	8,36,913	11,33,000	35,290	20,05,203

Increase for the week.....Rs. 21,805
Decrease to date..... " 1,19,966

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 29.

10 p.m.	83·3

WEDNESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 30.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	88·0
4 p.m.	87·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DATTA—September 21, at Lucknow, the wife of Albert Datta, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Fyzabad, of a daughter.
JENKYNS—September 24, at Jodhpur, the wife of Mr. Arthur E. Jenkyns, of a daughter.
SUMMERS—September 22, at Ghoom, near Darjeeling, the wife of F. H. Summers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LOVE—FITZ-GIBBON—September 23, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. H. Sealy, Chaplain of Arrah, George William Love, Offg. Supdt., Post Offices, Bhagalpur Divn, to Mabel Mary Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Andrew FitzGibbon, V.C.

DEATHS.

CROSSMAN—September 25, at Hope Town, Calcutta, Elizabeth Henrietta, widow of the late Major Craufurd Crossman, aged 77 years and 17 days.
DUCASSE—September 17, at Jamalpur, of fever, George Arthur Ducasse, Apprentice, E. I. Railway Workshop, Jamalpur, aged 17.
FOX-STRANGWAYS—September 16, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Cyril Jack, the only son of Captain and Mrs. Fox-Strangways, aged 14 months.
LUMSDEN—September 18, at Thobba, Muuree Hills, William Aloysius, the dearly loved son of Mr. A. Lumsden, Post Master, Rawalpindi, of enteric fever, aged 18 years, 7 months and 18 days.
MICHAEL—September 23, at No. 1, Pollock Street, Calcutta, of fever, John Aram Michael, aged 71 years, 7 months and 26 days.
SIMEON—August 30, at Chacombe, Bournemouth, Lionel Barrington Simeon, Executive Engineer, P W D, aged 43.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

THE "warning" addressed by the French Ambassador to the Sultan shows that the Turkish question has entered on a new phase. According to the French papers, M. Cambon informed Her Majesty that a renewal of the recent troubles would be followed by the armed intervention of Europe, which if it did not put an end to the Ottoman Empire, would at least put an end to the present dynasty. To add force to this communication, the Ambassador added that the European understanding on the subject is complete. We can scarcely suppose that a formal declaration of the kind was made without warrant, or the full intention to act up to it if the massacres in the capital and the provinces be renewed. There is evidently a change in the diplomatic currents. Within a month of the death of Prince Lobanoff, a policy of non-intervention which he had consistently acted upon since he became Foreign Minister, and to which he had procured the adhesion of Austria—and apparently of Germany, as well as of France,—has been set aside. It is scarcely ten days since Baron Banffy officially announced that Austria and Russia had agreed to a pacific policy and would maintain the *status quo* in the East of Europe. It is true that on the day this declaration was made, a telegram gave to the world the news, that the Russian fleet at Sebastopol had been placed on a war footing, and embarked three battalions of infantry, to go to the Bosphorus if the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople ordered that step. The Black Sea Fleet, with or without the telegram, had been cruising for some days off the mouth of the Bosphorus. Now the French Ambassador announces to the Sultan that the armed intervention in Europe will put an end possibly to the Turkish Empire, and positively to the present dynasty if there be a renewal of the recent troubles. The news occasioned a fall in Government paper in Bombay yesterday. The funds have fallen in London within the last two or three weeks three per cent. from causes largely monetary, but partly political. Whether the threatened armed intervention of Europe will take the form of a Russian demonstration in the Bosphorus, it is impossible to say. It has been stated that Russia has resolved to deal with the Turkish difficulty without the participation of any other Power. But that is scarcely feasible. The Bazaar has instinctively recognised that the Eastern question has grown serious. The Mahomedan community is, not unnaturally, perturbed. The Hindu and Parsee communities realise the gravity of the political situation, but their sympathies are not aroused on behalf of the Sultan or the Turkish administration. The feeling prevailing amongst non-Mussulmans is that the massacres of the Armenians, even in Constantinople, were certain, sooner or later, to place the very existence of Turkey in jeopardy. It may be hoped that the uncompromising sternness of the communication addressed to the Sultan will awaken Abdul Hamid to the necessity of governing the subject races according to the recognised methods adopted by all civilised States. Government by massacre in these days is not only a crime, but a political blunder. By conforming to the advice repeatedly urged by the representatives of the Great Powers, and now reinforced by an ultimatum, which means war, the Sultan may still retrieve his position and avert the dissolution of his Empire or the fall of his dynasty.

THE Jail Administration in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1895 is reviewed in a resolution issued by the Governor-General-in-Council, last week. The year opened with a larger population in jail than its predecessor, the figures being 96,422, as against 95,096. The aggregate number of prisoners in jail during the year was 556,971 as compared with 538,473 and of these over five and twenty thousand were females. The daily average number was 101,085. The total number of convicts in jail also rose considerably. Necessity is often the mother of crime as of invention, and the increase, which was most marked in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces, was due in large measure to the scarcity which prevailed over a considerable area in those Provinces. It is well-known that in times of scarcity men will commit crimes for the very purpose of being incarcerated in a jail, where they are sure of obtaining sufficient food and even of being well fed. In the Central Provinces the imprisonments were so numerous that we actually read that releases were ordered "to relieve overcrowding which threatened to become serious in its consequences." In the very exceptional circumstances of the year the Government of India have accepted the explanation "and recognise that the release of a considerable number of emaciated prisoners who had been driven into jail by scarcity was necessary on sanitary grounds." In regard to releases generally, 111 were ordered on the ground of sickness, more than half the number being in Bengal, where, although great improvements have been effected of late, the sanitary conditions of the prisons leave more to be desired than is the case in most other Provinces. Of the 258 convicts released by order of Government on grounds other than sickness, fifteen were set free in Burma, and 224 (72 males and 152 females) in the Central Provinces. The number in Burma shows a great reduction as compared with that of the preceding year (119). The explanation is that with very few exceptions the cases of dacoits and other disturbers of the peace, who were transported or imprisoned during the unsettled period following the annexation of Upper Burma, have now all been reviewed by the Chief Commissioners and clemency has been extended where possible. Hence it is unlikely that releases of this class will be numerous in future. The number of convicts who released themselves by escaping from prison decreased from 66 in 1894 to 62. The percentage is still high, and, as the resolution observes, the possibility of convicts breaking jail is a serious defect in the administration. The best remedy is to fully secure all places of confinement, and the local Governments are urged to see that this is done when funds are available. The number of convicts who paid the extreme penalty of the law was considerably more than one per diem, the total executions being 395. Seeing that in all 638 persons were sentenced to death, it would seem that the clemency of the executive saved some 240 persons from the gallows. The increase in the jail returns is shared by all communities and persuasions except Buddhists and Jains. The number of Europeans involuntarily entertained at the expense of Her Majesty rose from 694 to 828, and that of Eurasians from 191 to 230.

It is satisfactory to note that under the classification of "four main age periods" the increase observable in other cases has not occurred in regard to children under 16 years of age. It does not appear, however, that juvenile crime has decreased. The reason for the non-upward tendency of jail returns is that it is being more and more recognized that juvenile offenders should not ordinarily be subjected to the demoralizing influence of jail life and that whipping rather than imprisonment should be awarded wherever the law permits. The Governor General-in-Council is of opinion that when whipping is illegal, action should be taken under the Act of 1876 by the Superintendent of the Jail to which a youthful offender is sent, with a view to his admission into a Reformatory School. The experience of these schools has on the whole been excellent. It is not to be expected that they should be uniformly successful in the reformation of character, but, as the resolution says, they have at least amply fulfilled the anticipations under which they were originally established. Not only do the youths in them receive a general education, but instruction is imparted in trades and occupations, and they are often turned out useful members of society. Indeed, the returns as to discharged youths contain the record of so few who afterwards go to the bad, that the sceptical reader is inclined to think that collectors of the statistics make very liberal allowances indeed for the frailties of human nature. A marked feature of the returns is the increase of professional persons among the convicts, the number having gone up from 6,083 in 1893 to 7,340 last year. The decrease in short terms of imprisonment in a year characterised by the pretty crime of a period of scarcity is also noticeable. The Bertillon system of anthropometry is now generally in force; and in Bengal, where it has been in operation longest, it has materially assisted in bringing old offenders to justice. The Government of India have recently commended to Local Governments the system of identification by finger prints, and have asked that information may be furnished of the degree of success which attaches to its working in those Provinces where its adoption may be decided on. So far as this city is concerned, Mr. Vincent gave a by no means enthusiastic opinion in his last report, but trial of the system here has been too brief at present for any definite conclusions to be arrived at. In the course of the review regret is expressed at the apparent failure of the mark system to fulfil the object for which it was started. The registers of prison offences are not kept on an uniform plan. But the records do show one thing uniformly: and that is, that the mark system has so far been more or less of a failure. This being the case the provincial administration are requested by the Government of India to examine this matter with special care in reviewing their Prison Reports for the current year, and to consider what the conditions are that act against the efficacy of a system which has been almost universally introduced.

The gross cost of each prisoner to the state fell from Rs. 58-11-9 to Rs. 57-2-2, a total which does not appear excessively economical when it is remembered that 31·49 of the total imprisonments are for periods of not more than one month, and only about sixteen per cent. exceed a year in duration. The cost of dieting varies from Rs. 18-4-4 in the North-West Provinces to Rs. 29-9-2 in Assam. The table of the net cost of each prisoner—that is the gross cost, less cash earnings—show some remarkable variations, fluctuating from Rs. 58-1-3 in Bengal and Rs. 57-11-5 in Bombay, to Rs. 8-5-4 in Coorg, the next lowest being Burma Rs. 28-7-10. It is evident that in Coorg the authorities have almost solved the problem of how to make a prisoner earn his own living, and the cost of the establishment that is kept up to look after him. In regard to the prison mortality the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service has furnished some valuable notes in which he draws special attention to the main factors in the question of the health of prisoners. They are first, the need of paying proper attention to diet and of supplying a sufficiency of good food, (2) the necessity of providing adequate clothing and seeing that labouring convicts are furnished with dry clothing at night. It is believed that the marked improvement in Bengal, where the rate of mortality went down to 27·47 per mille, was largely due to the exercise of greater care in modifying the diet scales to suit the requirements of particular prisoners, and to the greater attention paid to the nature and quantity of the vegetables provided. The Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg, the Provinces in which the mortality was highest, the reverse was the case, and the Governor General-in-Council asks the administrations in question to see that in future the prisoners are provided with warmer clothing in the cold weather and are given dry clothing after their day's work is over.

THE imports of gold into India last official year were heavy, and the exports comparatively small. Indeed, the difference was remarkable, the net imports amounting to 322,623 ounces, valued at Rs. 2,52,59,523, against a net export of 689,970 ounces, of the value of Rs. 4,97,40,940. All the same the reports which have just been issued on the working of the mints, show that no gold was tendered for coinage or coined during the year in either of the mints. The value of silver imported in the first year was 25½ lakhs more than in the previous year. Calcutta mint coined small silver pieces only to the value of 29½ lakhs of rupees, whilst Bombay coined nothing but British dollars, and in pursuance of an agreement between the Secretary of State, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China turned out 75½ lakhs' worth. As these, however, were meant for use outside India, they are counted as manufacture, not coinage. Twenty-nine lakhs of rupees worth of silver was re-coined, whilst new copper coin, to the value of eight and a-quarter lakhs, was minted. In the Calcutta Mint the operative losses for melting and coining, after the adjustment of fictitious losses and gains, amounted to Rs. 781, or nearly Rs. 38 per lakh, and this was entirely on account of the one-eighth rupees, the losses for the half and quarter-rupees not having been brought to account before the end of the official year. But as the values for dirt on the ingots, straps, blanks, and scissel, calculated and included in the fictitious losses and gains are only approximately correct. The Mint Master, of Calcutta, prefers to estimate the loss at from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per lakh. In the Bombay mint the loss on the above principle is estimated at from Rs. 24 to Rs. 29 per lakh, or a total of Rs. 3,070 in the year. That section of the report which deals with offences against the coinage shows that during the year 858 cases were brought to trial, 1,039 persons tried, and 644 persons convicted, for offences against the coinage, compared with 812 cases brought to trial, 990 persons tried and 601 persons convicted during 1894. There was thus an increase of 5·6 in the number of cases tried, and of seven per cent. in the number of persons convicted. The largest number of cases were reported from the North-Western Provinces. On the charge of possessing and delivering counterfeited coin 676 persons altogether were tried, and 421 convicted, against 633 tried, and 386 convicted in the previous year. As regards actually counterfeiting coin there was a slight increase compared with the previous year, the figures being twenty-nine as against sixteen.

FROM this day, the mails between Bombay and Goa, and the intermediate ports, will be conveyed by

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER GOLD DISCOVERY IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Advices have just been received that another gold quartz vein, three hundred yards long and thirty-three feet wide, depth unknown, has been discovered at Cape Bojle, in Newfoundland.

The whole region is intersected with reefs.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Alderman Fandel Phillips has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the coming year.

THE RISING IN MADAGASCAR.

Advices received by the mail from Tamatave report that the Fahavalos rebels had surrounded Antananarivo.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO PARIS.

The statement made by the *Times'* Cairo correspondent that the Khedive had stayed a short time in Paris, when on his tour lately, is true, but there is no truth in the statement that he saw M. Hanotaux or any other French Minister. His Highness left Paris as soon as his presence there became known.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The suggestion that the North Staffords were recalled from Dongola, owing to the fears of Mussalman disturbances at Cairo, is devoid of foundation.

BANQUET TO PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

A banquet was given, last night, at Cambridge, to Prince Ranjitsinbji to celebrate his achieving the highest recorded average at cricket.

The guests, who numbered 280, included the leading University cricketers.

A letter was read from Mr. Bhownuggree, expressing regret at being unable to attend, and adding that the banquet would prove that the people of India had English friends, who were ready to recognise the worth of a British subject, regardless of colour and creed.

Sir J. Gorst remarked that Prince Ranjitsinhji had done much to promote good feeling between the two peoples.

LATER.

At the banquet, at Cambridge, last night, Prince Ranjitsinhji referred to the value of the cordial relations between England and India, which he trusted would always present a united front to the common enemy.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The Poona Horse Show for fancy classes was held at Wanowrie, this afternoon. The weather was very sultry. The arrangements were made by Major Bethune, the secretary, and were satisfactory.

Class I.—Pairs of horses in harness,—Won by H. E. the Governor's pair. The prize was a silver cup, presented by General Duncan. Sir Jamsetjee's pair came second.

Class V.—For single galloways, 14 hands and under.—Won by Mr. Ludha Ebrahim's Chester, who obtained a silver cup, presented by H.E. the Governor. The same gentleman's Cloverhouse came 2nd, and won a silver cup, presented by Sir Jamsetjee.

Class VII.—Hunters, carrying 13 stone, to hounds.—First prize, a silver cup, presented by the Maharajah of Kolhapur, was won by Mr. Hewlett's Friendship. Colonel Stevens' Cardinal came second.

Class IX.—Galloways, 14 hands and under, hunters, carrying ten stone.—Won by Captain Lecky's Esmeralda, being a silver cup, presented by General Duncan. Mr. Warner's Rough Diamond came second.

Class X.—For best polo pony.—Captain de Lisle's Mary Morrison was awarded a silver cup, presented by the Durhams. Mr. Hichin's Ted came second.

Class XIV.—Jumping competition for galloways.—Mr. Wilkin's Soapsuds won a silver cup, presented by the Officers of the Poona District Staff. Mr. Burder's Native Cat came second, winning a silver cup, presented by the Fund.

Class XV.—High jump for horses and ponies—First prize (for horses), a silver cup presented by the 2nd Bombay Lancers, was won by Captain Heneage's Phylis; and (for ponies), a silver cup, presented by Mr. Narayen Dwarkadas, was won by Mr. Warner's Rough Diamond.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Educational Conference of the Central Division was held, to-day, at the College of Science, several members coming from outside. The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham presided. There was a very large gathering of spectators assembled, and also a few ladies, amongst whom there were H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Messrs. Heaton and Giles, Rao Bahadur Mankar, Nene, Dr. Bhandarkar, Revd. and Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson, the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, and several others.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, in opening the Conference, said that it was his duty to remind them of the precise objects of the Conference. We have met for the purpose of interchanging our experiences of the working of the existing system of primary and secondary instruction, with which we are all practically familiar, and of comparing the views and opinions which our various experiences and lines of special study led us to form. In the words of the Government of India, nothing but good can result from free interchange of ideas between Departmental officers and teachers of aided education, because not only shall we enrich one another by throwing information and experiences into the common fund, but we shall also in that way most readily learn in what directions, if any, improvement is required, and what particular changes in rule or practice will most likely effect that improvement.

The first paper on primary education was read by Mr. Ghorpure, who said that it was far better if Government were to spend more of their money on technical education.

Mr. Thathe said that the course followed in Bombay for primary education extends over five years. The boys aim at being clerks, rather than workmen, and if education was to make people contented and law-abiding citizens, practical training was required. India is an agricultural country; and education, therefore, should not be only mental, but also practical.

Miss Mary Sorabjee said that the children were not taught reading well, and the area was insufficient, and she suggested the alteration of primary schools on a simpler form.

The subject was then opened for discussion and several speakers spoke in favour of improving the primary education.

Dr. Bhandarkar said that the particular points of some of the speakers deserve the greatest attention. What was the use of keeping boys six years in a corner repeating the simple phrases?

The Revd. Mr. Engel said that in Germany teaching is identical with that in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham summed up the discussion briefly. He said that the many suggestions made were instructive, and would be carefully considered, but he was rather disappointed at the vague character of the criticisms on the standards. Further, he said that the Revd. Mr. Engel had put his finger on the right spot, when he said that the fault was not in the system, but in the teachers.

The Honourable Mr. Wadia, Chairman of the Joint School Committee, Bombay, said that his Excellency has taken a keen interest in this matter, and not only favoured us by granting our request, but by his gracious presence, his Excellency has evinced how much he is interested in our proceedings, and how desirous he is of furthering education throughout the Presidency.

The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE LOYALTY OF BROACH.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BROACH, SEPT. 29.

The Broach District Local Board, at a meeting held on the 25th instant, passed with acclamation a resolution, congratulating her Majesty the Queen on attaining the longest reign in English history, and wishing her undiminished prosperity in her remaining years.

THE JAINS' PALITANA GRIEVANCES.

DHULIA, SEPT. 29.

A crowded meeting of the Jain residents of this town was held, last evening, at the Shivalal Bhagwandas, when Mr. Karnidan Chotmal, a leading merchant, presided. Several speakers addressed the meeting, disparaging the conduct of the Thakore of Palitana, for his acts in connection with the sacred shrines of the Shrawaks at the Shetranjaya, Hill, which have hurt the religious feelings of the Jains throughout the country. A resolution was passed requesting Mr. Anandji Kallianji to bring to the notice of the Bombay Government the conduct of the Thakore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 30.

Orient Line mail steamer Oroya, from Australia, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Persepolis, is expected here, on Tuesday, the 6th proximo (evening).

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	30 5-16

THE HYDERABAD BIGAMY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 28.

THE case against Thomas William Perrett, who is charged with bigamy and forgery, was resumed, to-day, before Mr. Lucas, Bo. C. S., officiating Second Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent, Railway Police, prosecuting.

Inspector E. V. Clarke, Railway Police, was the first witness called. He said he had been directed by his superintendent to proceed to Jhansi and Agra to trace, if possible, the printer of the burial certificate. He arrived there on the 18th instant, and stayed there to make enquiries of Perrett's movements while he was employed as an Assistant Engineer on the Indian Midland Railway. He obtained while at Jhansi a document (Travelling Allowance Bill) from Mr. Glover, the District Engineer of the Railway, which went to show that Perrett was engaged at Agra from the 16th to 30th July. At Agra he elicited that Perrett had been to the cemetery there, and after that to the Revd. Mr. Kitchener to obtain a burial certificate, which he (Perrett) had procured by paying the usual fee of Rs. 2-8. He put in a form of burial certificate given to him by Revd. Kitchener—the form used at Agra. He also elicited that Perrett had afterwards visited the "People's Herald" Press, at Agra, and had some work done there. He interviewed the proprietor of the press, Mr. Patrick Charles Ellis, and learnt from him that a person giving the name of T. W. Perrett had seen him in July last, and said that he had been asked by a friend at Jhansi to get some burial certificate forms printed at Agra as there was not a decent press at Jhansi. Perrett produced a form with all the MSS. that had been filled in, and erased, and asked for a similar form to be printed, and that four or five proofs should be given to him quickly, as he was leaving the station for Jhansi. Witness put in the accused card and two letters addressed to the proprietor of the press asking for the proofs of the burial certificate sharp; also two strips of thick paper which Perrett had sent to the proprietor with instruction that the certificates should be printed on that paper and no other. Six strips of the paper were supplied by Perrett to the press, four of which had been printed as proofs and sent to Perrett, together with the original form. The other two witness now put in; they were given to him by the proprietor of the press. Perrett took away the proofs from Agra without giving orders for further copies. The proprietor subsequently wrote to Perrett at Jhansi asking whether he wanted any more copies, but got no reply. On witness asking the proprietor whether he would recognise Perrett if he again saw him, witness showed him Perrett's photo, which he at once recognised. On the 22nd instant, after his interview with the proprietor, the proprietor accompanied witness to the Joint Magistrate at Agra, and made a statement which witness put in, together with the proprietor's oral statement recorded by the magistrate, and the Magistrate's certificate of the same.

The accused declined cross-examination. Simon, the writer, was re-called, and shown the copy of the burial certificate. He recognised it as having been filled in by him at the dictation of the accused at Jhansi. He had written three certificates, two at Agra and one at Jhansi. The one shown to him was written at Jhansi. He knew it as he had written it with a "G" nib. Witness here corrected himself, and said that the certificate shown to him was written at Agra, and not at Jhansi. With regard to the certificate filled in by him at Jhansi, he personally witnessed Perrett signing a signature to it, while he stood a little distance away.

Cross-examination declined.

Mr. Crawford here put in a photo found in the accused's despatch-box, which was received from Tinnevelly, and applied to the court to examine the accused to see if it would be necessary to claim that the attendance of Mr. Ellis, the proprietor of the printing press at Agra, and the Rev. Mr. Kitchener.

The court proceeded to examine the accused, when the accused said he would reserve his defence, and declined to answer any questions on any subject.

Mr. Crawford then applied for, and the court issued a commission to examine Mr. Ellis, the proprietor of the printing press at Agra, under Sec. 503, C. P. C.

The accused was shown the photo found in his box, and was asked by his Honour whether he would mention who the persons appearing in it were, as it would simplify matters for himself as well as for the court. The accused said he did not feel inclined to answer any questions.

Mr. Crawford said that the photograph would be enlarged. He had asked Mr. Metzker, the photographer, to do it, and would put it in at the next hearing.

The photograph represented two ladies; two children, and a gentleman standing on the main deck of a steamer, apparently among other shipping in dock.

Mr. W. C. Ulett was re-called to put in a letter addressed by him to the accused, dated 23rd May, and found in the accused's box, received from Tinnevelly. He particularly called upon accused in that letter to produce the death certificate of his wife before he could agree to the engagement with Miss Ulett. The letter was written and signed by him. It ran:—

The Oaks, Hyderabad, 23rd May, 1896.

Dear Mr. Perrett,—While at Bombay I had not much chance to speak to you on the subject of your paying your addresses to my daughter. I now write to say that what I saw of you while in Bombay is much in your favour, but you will quite understand me, being anxious for the welfare of my only daughter, that it is necessary that I make very strict enquiries with regard to yourself and your past life before I can say "yes" or "no" to your proposed suit. You will agree with me that I should know all about you before agreeing to any engagement. I am going to be very plain-spoken with you for many reasons, and in matters of this kind one cannot be too plain. That is the only way by which a person may be understood. In the first place it has always been my great desire that none of my family ever marry with a family other than pure Europeans. So this is my first question. Are you pure English? On this point I should like to know particulars. Can you get the death certificate of your late wife's death, and will you permit me making such enquiries as I may deem necessary from friends of mine in Lahore or other parts of India. You must not think my letter hard; I am only doing a father's duty to his child, which I feel sure you will see yourself. If the information I have asked for be, to my way of thinking, satisfactory then when the child is 17 years of age, and you both be of the same mind, I would give my consent.—Yours sincerely,

W. C. ULETT.

Accused being asked whether he wished to cross-examine the witness on the subject of the letter, replied that he did not on that particular letter, but would like to question him on some other letters, whereupon the further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 13th October for the return of the commission from Agra.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

THE slackening tendency in our foreign trade after the expansion of the first half of the year, has become so pronounced during August, that a positive decrease in the declared values for that month is now shown on both sides of the account. A decrease in the value of the imports was shown in July, but the falling off for August, £2,114,774, is three times the amount of the deficiency in July; and the increase in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, which in July showed a vanishing tendency, being little more than a third of the average monthly increase for the first half of the year, disappeared altogether in August, and was replaced by a decrease of £179,922. There was also a much more marked decline in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise. For the eight months the imports still show an increase of nearly £10,000,000, and the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures an increase of nearly £13,500,000; but the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show a decrease of £2,798,244 for the expired portion of the year, out of which nearly £2,000,000 occurred in August. It is, of course, not difficult to account for this apparent deepening of depression during August; the extreme uncertainty which has been developed by the dubious accounts of the staple crops of the United States, and the very problematical outlook as regards the future currency and financial position of that great country, have more or less adversely affected every branch of trade, and fully explain the change which has come over the scene. In the list of imports the most conspicuous decrease has occurred in the value of the duty-free articles of food and drink imported, three-fourths of the decrease occurring under this head. It is almost fully accounted for by the diminution in the quantity of wheat imported from Russia, Argentina, and the East Indies. As regards the United States, our imports of wheat from the Atlantic seaboard show a large increase against August, 1895, which has apparently been a consequence of the recent reduction of the American railway rates for grain made expressly to stimulate this movement. On the other hand, the American wheat exports by way of the Pacific ports have been relatively so small that the total movement from all the United States port to this country is less than it was in August last year.

There has also been a decrease in the value of the dutiable articles of food and drink imported, mainly accounted for by a diminution in the imports of tea from China, Ceylon, and, especially, from India. The imports of raw materials for textile manufactures show the next largest falling off, which is fully accounted for by large decreases in the quantities of wool imported, alike from the Continent, South Africa, and Australasia, the imports of raw cotton from the United States showing a not surprising increase. The value of the imports of miscellaneous articles also shows a decrease, but, on the other hand, there was an increase in the imports of foreign cotton goods, iron manufactures, and silk and woollen or worsted goods. As regards the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, raw cotton and, more especially, wool are prominent in the list of decreases; the shipments of the latter to the United States, which increased so abnormally last year, have now shrunk to quite moderate figures. The list of decreases in the values of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures includes articles of food and drink—noticeably herrings and salt—coal, English wool, machinery and mill-work, chemicals, and miscellaneous articles. Against these decreases is to be set a small increase in the value of the living animals exported, a more conspicuous increase in the value of the iron and steel exports, a small increase under the head of personal apparel, and a noteworthy increase in the value of the consignments abroad by parcel post. The declared value of the exports of yarns and textile fabrics shows a net increase of £25,107, a considerable falling off in the value of the woollen and worsted tissues and yarns exported being about balanced by an increase in the value of the cotton yarns and especially piece goods sent out. No doubt these last-named shipments have been mainly in completion of contracts arranged before the recent upward movement in the prices of American raw cotton, consequent on the change in the tenour of the crop advices set in. The exports of cotton yarns of all kinds during August, though slightly higher in value, show a decrease of about 1,000,000lbs. as against August last year, though the exports to India (noticeably Bombay and Madras), show a decided increase, and there is an increase also in the quantities sent to China and Japan. The exports of cotton piece goods of all kinds show an increase of about 50,000,000 yards, which is more than accounted for by the increase in the quantities sent to Bombay, Bengal, and Burmah. There were noteworthy increases, too, last month in the yardage sent to Turkey, Morocco, Japan, Java, Belgium, Brazil, Uruguay, and South Africa, which were, however, more than counterbalanced by decreases in the shipments to other markets, noticeably France, China, the United States, the foreign West Indies, Venezuela, Chili, Ceylon, and Australasia.

Although no definite announcement has yet been made with respect to the new Chinese loan, it is now fully expected that the prospectus will be issued this week, probably on Saturday. The total is six millions sterling, of which half will be offered in this country and half in Germany. The price of issue, it is understood, will be 99, or 5s. more than that asked for the first instalment of 10 millions sterling offered earlier in the year. There is little doubt about the successful placing of the loan, and already it is stated a considerable number of applications have been received. The proceeds of the loan will be applied in payment of another instalment of the war indemnity.

At last, the Bank of England has seen fit to put up the rate of discount by a half per cent. Although this decision appears to have fallen like a bolt from the blue on the Stock Exchange, judging from the rather ridiculous depreciation of securities which immediately followed, the action of the Bank will meet with general approval. Between the severe American drain of gold and the uncertainty of Japan's intentions respecting the eleven millions standing to her credit at Threadneedle-street, there were unquestionably some elements of possible danger in the situation, which the Bank Parlour was bound to take into account. Perhaps, too, it may be just as well to give New York a little hint that England has not the slightest intention of allowing her store of gold to be depleted to exhustion point. Some five millions sterling have already crossed the Atlantic, and although a substantial supply remains in hand, that is liable to reduction at any moment by Japanese withdrawals. From another stand-point, it seems a good thing rather than a bad thing that the 2 per cent. rate has broken, after lasting for more than 2½ years, a continuance of steadiness without precedent. The certainty of being able to borrow money on exceptionally cheap terms always begets hazardous as well as sound speculation. Last year, for instance, we may make very sure that there would have been neither the "boom" nor the swiftly following "slump" in South African gold mines had the bank rate been 4 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. Legitimate speculation of a reasonably sound character is not much crippled by a 4 per cent. rate, but gambling of the neck-or-nothing kind largely depend on the ease with which money can be borrowed. The speculative investor who pays for what he buys, whether in one market or another, should be glad rather than sorry that the Bank has adopted a course calculated to scare away some of the "contango" operators.

With regard to the flurry on the Stock Exchange the explanation lies in the fact that the market was totally unprepared for the announcement, and hence without consideration prices in almost all departments were allowed to fall away. There was little pronounced selling, and the fall was rather due to sentiment than to actual sales. It is only natural with indications of dearer money that securities which have been held merely for the sake of the yield and owing to the difficulty of employing money more profitably should be affected to some extent, but that a 2½ per cent. Bank-rate in itself should cause such a depressing effect as that of yesterday is treating the matter far too seriously. Even should it be necessary to raise the official minimum to 3 per cent., it should have no material effect on speculative business, except, perhaps, for a short period, until operators become accustomed to the changed order of things after such a long period of inactivity in the Money market. Of course there may be unfavourable developments in the future, but a 2½ per cent. Bank-rate ought not to check business either on the Stock Exchange or any where else.

A correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian* to point out that matters in the cotton-spinning trade are becoming serious. What, with the rise and strength of cotton and poor demand for yarn and cloth, spinners are fast drifting into the position sometimes described as being "between the devil and the deep blue sea." Not only spinners themselves, but all interested in their welfare, cannot afford to remain passive. Action, and prompt action is imperative. He suggests that, instead of one district waiting for neighbours to move, a monster meeting of Lancashire spinners be called together—not notices for a meeting four weeks hence, but at a very early date in Manchester. "For once," he writes, "let it be seen that Lancashire spinners can rise to a serious occasion and act with unanimity and harmony. Let us agree to work three days a week for the next two months. If this does not effectually check the "bullishness" of cotton, it will enable producers to get something like a fair price for yarn, and will make the difference of starting the new cotton crop campaign on a basis disastrous or profitable."

The tobacco trade is up in arms with regard to the importation of foreign cigars through the post. Tobacconists in the Channel Islands and at certain places on the Continent have cultivated a trade in small orders with smokers in this country, principally for cigars, though cigarettes and manufactured tobacco are also supplied. The trade has grown considerably of recent years, and has for some time past occupied the attention of the tobacco organisations of this country. A memorial, which has been subscribed to by the leading tobacco associations of the North of England and other parts, has now been addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. It is urged that the system of trading through the post is a distinct hardship upon retail dealers in tobacco, as it enables the foreign dealer to supply the British consumers with the smallest quantity of cigars or cigarettes without contributing in any way to the revenue by paying licences or rates or taxes, without his requiring to sink capital in his business in this country, without the imposition of any restrictions or supervision, or his being subject to any penalties, or being under the necessity of employing or paying British labour. The system, it is said, is a misuse of the Post-office, and the Goveranment are asked to stop the injustice which is being done to the home trade of the country. Much as one may deplore the fact that a large trade should be springing up between foreign tobacconists and smokers in this country, it is difficult to see how the tobacco trade can be given the measure of protection they seek without other trades demanding to be similarly protected. There seems no more reason why the Post-office should be forbidden to carry cigars from the Continent than that they should be precluded from carrying any other small portable commodity. The purchaser has to pay the tobacco duty just the same as if he bought the cigars from an English dealer. The extraordinary thing is that it should be possible for the consumer to pay the postage from the Continent in addition to the duty and the price of the cigars, and still get his cigars cheaper from abroad than he can at home.

The total output of gold in the Rand for August was 212,428 oz., an increase of 8,555 oz. over the July return, and 8,855 oz. over the output in August last year. Each of these figures have held the record in turn, and the latest is by no means unsatisfactory, in spite of the greater proportionate increase of stamps, which will probably be in better working order before another month. The output for August also contains for the first time the returns from Bonanza, which amounted to 3,803 oz., but the rest of the increase is distributed pretty generally among other mines. The chief disappointment is in regard to the Geldenhuis Deep Company, which returns 5,210 oz. against 5,180 oz. in July, but the working shows a loss of about £4,000 against a profit of £2,400 in the previous month. There may have been some exceptional expenditure to account for this unsatisfactory result, but unless the returns quickly improve, it will be a very severe blow to the Deep Level industry.

The following extract, relating to the financial position in New York, from the circular of Messrs. Price, M'Cormick and Co., of that city, dated August 28, is interesting. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the firm in question take the gold side in the currency contest:—"There have been two events of importance during the past week. First, the rapid fall in sterling exchange rates, with the consequent arrangements for the importation of gold; and, secondly, the publication of Major M'Kinley's letter accepting his nomination by the Republican party for the Presidency. The first is a matter of considerable importance to the Street, inasmuch as it makes it more than probable that the present stringency in the money market will be relieved to some extent during the next ten days. The effect of the second has been purely sentimental. Previous to the publication of the letter rumours were current that Major M'Kinley would make Protection the main topic of his letter; that he would make but a brief reference to the money question, and in that reference, he would make international bimetallism the leading feature. These rumours have been proved to be without foundation. His letter has been as strong as the most zealous sound money man could wish, and those who believe in his election have now the assurance that our next President will not only forbid the passage of any silver legislation to the fullest extent of his power, bus will also avail himself of existing legislation to maintain the credit of the United States. As to the importation of gold, the 'bears' have attempted to make some capital by declaring that the transaction is an unnatural one. This is true to some extent, inasmuch as gold could probably not be imported at a profit at the present time unless a slight premium existed upon gold. This premium is probly about ¼ of 1 per cent, which amounts to a little over 1 per cent. on the pound sterling. It is only natural to suppose that if this importation movement before its cessation amounts to some $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 (and it is confidently predicted by foreign bankers that this will be the case), the financial distress which now exists in the commercial world will be to some extent relieved. That the situation in the commercial world has been exaggerated can be gathered from the fact that although the Clearing-house Committee has met daily since last Saturday, no banks have so far presented any applications to take out loan certificates. In the opinion of some of the leading bankers the action of the Bank of Commerce in intimating that certificates might be required was altogether premature. Saturday's bank statement showed that, in spite of very heavy withdrawals of deposits, the decrease in surplus reserves was less than $200,000. Further withdrawals during the current week are reported so far not as heavy as during last week. In times like the present every effort should be made to avoid any action, especially on the part of financial institutions, which is likely to increase the already existing want of confidence. The issuance of Clearing-house certificates practically means a partial suspension of cash payments; consequently such a line of action should only be resorted to when absolutely unavoidable."

THE United States Treasury has been notified that over 1,000 American citizens who had gone as prospectors to the gold mining regions of Alaska are destitute and in great risk of starving in the winter. They ask to be brought back in United States warships. There is much sympathy for them, as their distress is known to be real, but the Treasury is in a dilemma. The Behring Sea fleet this year is composed entirely of swift revenue cutters of limited capacity which cannot well be spared, and it will be exceedingly difficult to get any other Government vessels to Alaska in time.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

DECREASE OF MORTALITY.

FOR the first time since the outbreak of the bubonic fever in the Mandvie District occurred, yesterday's mortality bill gave gratifying evidence that the strenuous efforts of the Municipal authorities to fight with the insanitary conditions favourable to disease and death, have not been in vain. The number of fresh cases reported yesterday, up to 6 o'clock last evening, were fourteen, as against twenty-four on the previous day. The number is lower than on any day since the outbreak, with the exception of 26th September, when eleven cases were reported. What is still more satisfactory is that the number of deaths has also decreased. Only four deaths, the smallest number reported since the outbreak, were recorded as against seven on the previous day. Of course, it would be premature to attach too much importance to a decrease which may not be permanent, and which only relates to a single day; but to say the least, the diminution of mortality affords gratifying evidence of what can be done by the vigorous enforcement of sanitary measures. We regret to say, however, that in addition to those four cases, one death occurred in the Fort, at a house situated in Holi Chuckla. The victim was a woman, who had been ill for ten days. A suspicious case also occurred yesterday in Frere Road.

While the cases diminished, the activity of the authorities increased if possible, and, as will be seen from the detailed facts which follow, the day was one of unremitting effort in various directions. The principal features of the day's work were the visit of the Sanitary Commissioner to the affected district, and his approval of what had been done; the submission of recommendations by the Health Officer for the carrying out of still more stringent measures for preventing the spread of the disease; the recommendation by the Standing Committee of the grant of a lakh of rupees to meet the expenditure being incurred; and the convention of the first meeting of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the causes of the unwelcome visitation.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

The Government Committee of Enquiry met at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office, when Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, presided, and all the other members were present except Dr. Blaney. The proceedings were strictly private. We learn that the Committee were of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should apply for special powers, under section 434 of the Municipal Act, as far as necessary, in accordance with the suggestions of the Surgeon-General. The Committee adjourned at 6-30 p.m., and will assemble again in a few days. We understand that Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, has been appointed a member of the Government Committee in room of Dr. Blaney.

INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Having arrived in Bombay, from Poona, late on Tuesday evening, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson, the Sanitary Commissioner, lost no time in carrying out the instructions he had received from Government. Under the guidance of Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, and accompanied by Mr. C. T. Burke, the Chairman of the Port Trust, and Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Salaman, Superintendent of Prisons, the Sanitary Commissioner visited the infected district at an early hour, yesterday morning. The party directed their attentions mainly to that part of Mandvie known as the Port Trust Elphinstone Reclamation. The Sanitary Commissioner visited some half-dozen cases, and gave it as his opinion that they were a very mild form of bubonic fever. He then inspected the work that is being done by the Drainage Department, and expressed his approval of the removal and disinfection of the down-take pipes of the affected dwellings. The Sanitary Commissioner next saw the gully-flushing engine at work, washing out a large godown under premises in which two deaths had recently taken place. The Health Department men were pouring gallons of phenyle solution on the sides of this godown, and thoroughly disinfecting it. The Sanitary Commissioner then went down the Argyle Road, and carefully examined the silt being excavated from the drains. Taking up a handful of the silt immediately after it had been thrown up, he put it to his nose, and said that, so far as he could judge, it contained no deleterious matter, nearly the whole of it being road detritus. At the same time he thought that the precaution adopted of disinfecting the silt with phenyle solution and carting it away on the Flats was a very judicious one.

Dr. Clarkson next examined several of the house gullies, and expressed the opinion that the catch-pits at the end of these gullies left a great deal to be desired. It should be explained that most of the gullies have no pipe drains laid in them, and the sludge, which finds its way through the down-take pipes runs over the gully, carrying all the solid matter and cutchra that may be thrown from the windows, and that may find its way into the gullies from the privies into the catch-pits. These catch-pits only have a grating over them. Mr. James informed the Sanitary Commissioner that orders had been given for the gullies of the infected houses to be cemented over the existing broken paving, and the catch-pit is to be reconstructed with air-tight covers over them, means of ventilation being at the same time provided. Dr. Clarkson expressed the opinion that this would be a very satisfactory arrangement, and that the work done by the Department so far left nothing to be desired. But at the same time he remarked that these temporary measures, necessary as they are, must be followed as soon as possible by the carrying out of the house-connections that have been so long delayed, and by the completion of the drainage of the district.

The correctness of this opinion received prompt support in the information given by the Drainage Engineer, that, so far as he is at present aware, no case of bubonic fever has occurred in houses where pipe drains have been put in, and the houses have been connected. It should be stated that the houses in question do not differ from the other crowded chawls in the neighbourhood, with the exception that they are not quite so old, having been built since the passing of the Municipal Act of 1888. Statistics are now being obtained, and if they are found on careful testing to bear out Mr. James' belief, the most conservative adherents to the view that endless delays in completing the drainage system do not affect health ought to be convinced of their mistake. The Sanitary Commissioner particularly asked that a careful note should be kept of any sickness which occurs among the 300 men now working under Mr. James' supervision in the cleaning of drains and other works in progress. It is satisfactory to learn that up to the present not a single case of fever has occurred amongst these men. The tour lasted about two hours, and at its conclusion the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Salaman, and Mr. Burke drove away, leaving Mr. James in the district, where he remained for some hours directing operations.

THE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

It would be a grave mistake to be so eager in the carrying out of preventive operations as to overlook the danger there is of a possible propagation of the disease by the members of the executive, and European and Native officers engaged in the work. There is, we are glad to say, no complaint to be made on this score, and amongst the thousand and one things that the Health Department has to look after, precautions under this important head have not been neglected. From the first phenyle water has been available for officers to wash their hands while inspecting in the neighbourhood. But this measure is not sufficient in itself, and rules have been laid down for the guidance of officers by the Municipal Commissioner. On returning from the infected neighbourhood, they are directed to remove their boots before entering their own homes and to have them disinfected. They have then to remove all the clothing upon them, and after disinfection to send them to the dhobie. They have next to take a phenyle bath. The general opinion amongst medical authorities seems to be that the risks of infection by Europeans are almost *nil*, so long as they do not go near the affected neighbourhood, and that those who are called thither in the discharge of their duty will not run any very great risk, provided they are in fairly good health, and on their return take measures such as are prescribed for Municipal officers by the Commissioner.

The criticisms of a contemporary as to the neglect of the Municipal authorities to provide medical aid to the stricken people would not have been uttered had an effort first been made to ascertain the facts of the case. As we stated yesterday, Dr. Ranina was apointed some days ago to render such aid, and negotiations were then in progress for the appointments of other medical men. But many of the medical graduates (including some who have given the public the benefit of their opinion free, gratis, and for nothing) have shown considerable reluctance to undertake duty in Mandvie. However, the Health Officer has succeeded in obtaining the services of two very competent men—Dr. A. D. McC. Dallas, who has had an extensive practice in the tea-planting districts of Southern India, and Dr. Malaganawalla. These three medical men are rendering gratuitous relief to the sufferers, and are working with the thoroughness and zeal which is characterising all departments at the present time. Indeed, no praise is too great for the cheerfulness and fidelity with which the necessary work is being carried out by the staff of the Health and Drainage Departments and their subordinates.

It may be mentioned that the Bill of Health given to outgoing vessels by the Port Officer, Dr. Jennings, while declaring the town to be free from a plague epidemic, states that "bubonic fever is prevalent in the Mandvie ward of the city."

Mr. Douglas Bennett, the Superintendent of the Markets, has since the outbreak first occurred taken energetic measures to prevent the contamination of the food supplies at the markets, of which he has charge. A very few of the stall-holders at the Crawford Markets come from the affected district, but they are not allowed to enter until themselves and their belongings have been disinfected with phenyle. Exceptional care is being taken to destroy any meat or other perishable articles that show the slightest tendency towards unsoundness, and throughout the markets disinfectants are very freely employed. The Health Officer has expressed his opinion that the measures Mr. Bennett has taken are adequate to insure the public safety, so far as the food supplies from the Municipal Market are concerned.

In Mandvie the beds used by the victims of the disease are being systematically burnt by the Health Department. Matting, carpets, clothing, and other articles, by which infection might possibly be spread, are similarly destroyed. It was noticed by a representative of this paper who spent some time in the district, that the bedding and clothing submitted to the flames was invariably greatly discoloured. The chawls, where the deaths occurred, are being cleansed by the application of the water through the fire-engine hose.

DR. DUTT'S INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Dutt, the delegate from the Calcutta Corporation, went round, yesterday morning, with Dr. A. G. Viegas, and saw one fresh case at Mandvie. He took some blood and urine from patients for examination. In his passage through the affected streets, he said he saw no signs of any excitement or panic among the residents, who were quietly attending to their usual avocations. Dr. Dutt was engaged yesterday in examining the cultures from specimens he had collected at Mandvie, but the result of his investigation so far has been that he has not been able to detect any bacilli in the cultures. He is of opinion that the fever prevailing in the affected district is a kind of poisonous fever, but he is unable to say whether it is bacterial or otherwise. He cannot yet pronounce it to be a plague. The disease is not contagious in the same sense that small-pox is; and none of the medical men who move about freely among the sufferers have yet been affected by it. They take care not to touch the limbs affected. Dr. Dutt told our representative that he comes here simply to study the disease and to make a bacteriological examination.

MEDICAL OPINIONS.

One of our representatives went round Mandvie yesterday, in company with several doctors, and he noticed that almost every patient presented the same symptoms. The gland is either in the armpit or near the loin-joint. In a chawl on the Argyle Road out of six cases three had proved fatal. The other three, the doctors declared, to be hopeful. The case of a girl of about ten years was very hopeful, and recovery was being gradually attained. She appeared bright and cheerful, and the doctor told our representative she would most probably recover. The other two cases were also improving, though not so visibly. Dr. Dimmock and Dr. Dadachanji, who were taken round by Dr. Rajabali Visram, desired to see "pure cases." Dr. Dadachanji remarked: "I want to see a child's case or an infant's case because such are really pure cases. In the case of an infant one could not attribute the disease to any particular or general filthy habits, nor can it be said that the patients are attacked because they partake of certain kinds of food or that the nature of their avocation brings on the disease." The two infant cases under Dr. Rajabali's treatment had at that time proved fatal, and the other doctors had no chance of examining these "pure cases."

Dr. Waters, who visited no less than a dozen houses, said that the spread of the disease has not been checked, and that fresh cases have taken place, but the attack is of a mild nature, and he did not notice that severity which he found in the first instance.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, after completing his tour of inspection, told our representative that the disease seemed to him identical with the one discovered by Dr. Sydenham in 1667, when the whole of Europe was visited by a severe plague. The same form of disease, he added, spread in the North-West Provinces, and like other epidemic diseases, it has a selective tendency. This type of fever wherever it has spread has been found peculiar to one tribe or community, as has been the case here, and it localises in one particular area unless very frequent opportunities are given to export the germs to other localities. In the North-West Provinces it is peculiar to hill tribes only. These people, the doctor admitted, were of very filthy habits, and utterly disregarded the principles of sanitation.

One very remarkable instance was given by the doctor as to how easily people are alarmed when epidemics prevail. A Parsee went to Dr. Dadachanji's dispensary and desired to be treated for bubonic fever. "Bubonic fever?" asked the doctor; "why there are no symptoms of it at all." "Oh, just feel my pulse, doctor; do you not find me feverish and pale?" "Not at all, you are simply frightened, and that is all." The man was given an ordinary soothing mixture, and he is all right. In the same way from 50 to 60 patients are taking medicine from a dispensary in Mandvie, saying they are suffering from bubonic fever, but on a close scrutiny he found that a very small number out of the total

feeling was in favour of hearing such a communication at once. He wished to know if the subject should be taken up for discussion, or the Committee should discuss it after all the items on the agenda were disposed of?

The chairman replied that they had better proceed with the items on the agenda, and they might take up that subject afterwards; probably the Commissioner might have sent up his communication, and it might be brought forward as an extra item.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that it had already been sent to the Municipal Secretary.

The business as notified on the agenda paper, which was of a formal routine character, having been proceeded with, Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, then submitted a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, submitted in connection with the resolution of the Standing Committee, on the 23rd ultimo.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that a full report would be submitted hereafter in regard to the disease prevalent in Mandvie, and the measures adopted to counteract it. In the meantime he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the expenditure of about a lakh of rupees, which the Drainage Engineer and the Health Officer considered necessary to undertake the drainage and other sanitary measures necessary at once for the infected district. It was proposed to construct 362 man-holes in the side streets of the Port Trust Estate. This would cost Rs. 32,652 with ten per cent. contingencies, at the rate of Rs. 82 per man-hole, and Rs. 9,156 would be required for cleaning 27,025 running feet of drain, at Rs. 3,080 per hundred running feet, including ten per cent. contingences. This made a total sum of Rs. 41,808,47. Besides this, money was required for unforseen charges and special works, such as disinfection, &c. A sum of one lakh of rupees was therefore required to enable him to defray the cost of measures already adopted, and immediately necessary. He might mention that orders had already been issued both to the Drainage and the Health Departments to carry out the necessary work in anticipation of sanction. The sum of one lakh of rupees could be debited to the surplus cash-balance. The Standing Commetee were aware that the Health Department were working on a large scale in Mandvie, with all kinds of disinfectants.

THE VIEWS OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Vincent opened the discussion by remarking that it was not advisable to jump to any conclusion or assume that this or that was the cause of the disease. It had been assumed generally that drainage was the cause of this fun.

Dr. Katrak: Do you call it "fun"?

Mr. Vincent remarked that he called it fun in the manner that the Hindustani people took it. Speaking to the question before the Committee, Mr. Vincent said that they were not at all justified in assuming that drainage had anything to do with it. For the last several days excavations were made and drains were opened up, and until the present moment no one seemed to have even suffered from head-ache on account of the openings or cuttings made to cleanse the drains. They ought not therefore to direct their attention to drains alone, but must use all possible measures that might suggest themselves to check the disease. The present disease was similar to other diseases, which actually visited other places, and which were known to be prevalent in other parts of the world. It was similar to the fever prevalent in Hongkong and China, and was imported into Bombay from some such place. The rats were noticed to have died in very large numbers. Well, rats as a rule do not die of stink. They lived in filth, and stinking places were their home. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that they died of something imported into Bombay. The class of people who were attacked by the disease, being those who partook of much sugar, dates, and such other dainties, imported from China and Baghdad, and it was not impossible that the disease was imported, or at least the germs of it with suger and dates.

WARNING AGAINST ALARMIST STATEMENTS.

One thing he wanted to bring to the notice of his colleagues on the Standing Committee and the Corporation, was that they should not sound the note of alarm. One of the newspapers said that the Committee knew their duty, but did not do it. This was something more than they were entitled to say. Cholera was a dangerous epidemic, but being used to it, they were not very much alarmed. Small-pox was a more dangerous epidemic. They knew they were living in the home of small-pox, and therefore the alarm was not intense. Mr. Vincent himself had lived in cholera camps, and was amid the patients when they were dying 60 and 70 out of 100, but he was not alarmed. The present disease had until that afternoon attacked 127 persons, out of whom 54 died. This gave a percentage of 50. But he was not prepared to accept that rate. The figures of deaths were accurate, he admitted, but it was not possible to get every case registered, and therefore the total number of patients attacked, he was inclined to believe, was a great deal more than 127; it must be 227. Could any one deny that? The ratio of deaths would then be reduced by half. He had gone on an inspection tour with Dr. Waters, on Tuesday afternoon. The doctor visited all fresh cases, and remarked that only one case was of a severe nature, but even that was not hopeless. Under such circumstances he did not think there was any room for alarm. People should not be frightened and prevented from going to Mandvie. They should not hesitate to go to that locality. Every care and precautionary measure was being taken, and people were being persuaded to cleanse their houses. His own experience was, that by persuation they could get people to cleanse their houses and abodes. Mr. Vincent then gave some instances of his personal experience as to how filthy and dirty were the houses kept by the natives.

DR. VIEGAS DIFFERS.

Dr. Viegas was unable to agree with Mr. Vincent that the disease was imported with sugar and dates.

Mr. Vincent: I did not say so.

Dr. Viegas: You said it was likely that sugar and dates may have imported it.

Mr. Vincent submitted that what he said was that there were some reasonable grounds to believe that sugar and dates brought the germs of that disease into Bombay.

Dr. Viegas, continuing, said it did not stand to reason to lay down that rats ought not to have been the first to die. Besides, sugar and dates were not given to the rats to eat, and dates specially were not within an easy approach of the rats.

Mr. Vincent: Oh! Oh!

Dr. Viegas further said that rats were not the only consumers of sugar and dates thus imported, and the Hindus at Mandvie Ward were not the only consumers of sugar and dates. He submitted that the plague being confied primarily to the small portion of the Port Trust Estate, the disease originated there. He tried to find out since the matter attracted his notice whether the disease was imported into Bombay, but he found no facts that would support the theory. Eight days elapsed since he commenced the enquiry and with continual trials he had not yet been able to find that it was imported. At the same time he admitted that he was not in a position to absolutely presume that the disease was not imported. After his study and thought devoted to the subject he was of opinion that the disease rose from the insanitary condition of the drains or sewage. He had occasion to even complain about the dangerous condition of the sewage when fever was prevalent in that locality. Some attribute it to the water which was supplied to the locality, but he always said and publicly proclaimed that it was due to bad sewage. The sewers were intended for double purpose— to carry storm water and to carry sullage also. The capacity of the sewers was large, but the liquid carried was comparatively found too small in volume, and the drains admitted of any other things which with the sullage choked the drains.

REMOVAL OF PATIENTS TO OTHER PLACES.

Mr. Vincent remarked that they alarmed the people, but he (Dr. Viegas) was not doing it.

Mr. Vincent: I only said I beg of you not to alarm people.

Dr. Viegas continuing, said that in every house that he paid a professional visit he pursuaded his patients and their relations not to shift from the house or the locality; because he knew very well that the shifting of patients to other healthy quarters was a sure way of spreading the disease into those localities also. He was informed by a Hindu that morning that a patient had been removed from the house to a healthier place. He (Dr. Viegas) at once told him to report it to the Municipal authorities, and he himself also wrote to the Health Officer. He (Dr. Viegas) asked the Municipal Commissioner to stop removal of persons attacked with this disease to any healthy locality, and if he had not got power under the present Act to do it, he must move Government and obtain power to confine patients in their own houses.

The chairman here called Dr. Viegas' attention to the fact that the MunicipalCommissioner had sent up some more very important letters on the subject, and the members would therefore put forward their views as briefly as possible.

Dr. Viegas, continuing, said that he was very much surprised that Dr. Waters did not find any severe cases.

Mr. Vincent: He only said with regard to the fresh cases which took place that afternoon. Old cases had nothing to do with it.

Dr. Viegas: Then I have nothing to say about it. But to-day I had three and Dr. Patel had four fresh cases.

The chairman: The official report says that less cases occurred to-day. Will you therefore give the name and address of the patients?

Dr. Viegas thereupon mentioned the names of the patients and their address. He remarked that one of them had a wound on the toe, and therefore he considered it a doubtful case.

CASES OUT OF MANDVIE.

One case occurred at Curry Road last night, and was seen by Dr. Patel. He (Dr. Viegas) was sorry for that, because he thought the plague should not be allowed to go out of the area of Mandvie. Cases were also noticed at Kamattipura and Tardeo, and one patient was removed to Kathiawar. Thus thee plague spread in different parts of the town.

He was of opinion that Mr. Snow would be well advised if he erected sheds of hospital to remove patients attacked in the infected parts. A separate plot of ground suitable for the purpose should be selected for the purpose, and in the hospital the patients should be medically treated and provided with food free of charge. This was for the poor, and those who did not remove to the hospital should not be allowed to be shifted to healthier locality. Up till now he had not heard that any patients were isolated. He himself was using the little influence he could command to pursuade the patients not to shift.

SATISFACTORY WORK.

was being done by the Health and Drainage Departments; at least Dr. Viegas was satisfied with it. But he contended that had it not been for the resolution passed by the Standing Committee directing strong measures to be adopted to check the spread of the disease the state of affairs should have been very serious. He again said that the Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Drainage Engineer could not have done more than they had been doing in the matter of improving the sanitary condition of the whole ward. They were doing their level best, and left nothing undone that was necessary to be done. They had been doing all they could to remove the insanitary state of the locality. They had a large surplus in hand, and he thought that the money could not have been more beneficially spent than over such contingencies. They had not to go to beg or borrow, but they had the money at their disposal, and for the health and benefit of the people it must be spent. Conversing with some medical gentlemen in front of the Heath Officer, he suggested that the patients must be isolated. One of the doctors said: "Well, it will cost you lakhs of rupees." Dr. Viegas replied: "We had a surplus of twenty lakhs, and we will not grumble to spend the whole amount over such contingencies.

The chairman here pointed out that at the next meeting of the Corporation the subject was to be brought forward and there would be ample scope for members to put forth their views and suggestions.

Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, then explained how the work was going on, and what steps were being taken by his department in Mandvie at present.

IS IT A PLAGUE?

Dr. Katrak next pointed out that the disease was a plague.

Mr. Rebsch: Is it necessary to go into the question whether it is a plague or no, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman: The Government have appointed an important Committee to inquire into the matter, and before the enquiry is over we should not create an alarm by saying that it is exactly this or that. The Committee was fully represented, including professional gentlemen, and competent experts, Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Viegas and Mr. Rebsch from among them.

Dr. Katrak then said that he agreed with Mr. Vincent that the disease was imported. But he suggested that they should find out where it was imported from. He also suggested that one case seen by three doctors was given to the public as three different cases, and thus the number was exaggerated. He admitted that alarm in such circumstances was not desirable.

THE CONDITION OF THE DRAINS.

Professor Muller, who had been going round the infected district during the last few days, endorsed the views of Mr. Vincent. So far as the condition of drains was concerned, not one man out of so many working day and night in the drains had become sick or even indisposed. He intended to suggest the Municipal Commissioner to engage the services of Dr. Haffkine as an expert to find out what the disease was, but as the Government had appointed a committee for the purpose he would not do so now.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted: "That the letter with regard to the disease prevalent in Mandvie be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation to sanction the grant of one lakh of rupees from the surplus cash balance to defray the cost of special measures which have been and were being taken under the order of the Commissioner by the Health and Drainage departments, and for further charges on that grant to be hereafter incurred for the cost of pumping and flushing drains, sewers and purchase of disinfectants. That the Commissioner be requested to report details of the expenditure in different heads when the account is made up."

The matter will be brought forward at the next meeting as an urgent matter.

The reports from the Health Officer and the Drainage Engineer were then submitted:—

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information that the following steps are now being actively taken in regard to the cases of bubonic fever:—

1. All cases of fever are treated as suspected. Long before this crisis arose, you have discussed with me the abnormal and serious conditions that would arise should the monsoon hold off.

2. In the various districts of B Ward, Mandvie, Nowrojee Hill, Chukla, and the Port Trust Estate, between Parel Road and the G. I. P. Railway, where cases have been reported, vigorous cleansing operations and other measures, of a vigorous character have been in full force. Gullies are being flushed and disinfected, and the outside and portions of the inside of the buildings are being flushed, disinfection of the rooms and house generally is being carried out. Lime washing of the houses is being done at once in all buildings in which cases have occurred, and everything possible is being done to speedily remove all insanitary conditions, especially near buildings.

3. In Khetwady, where cases occurred, and in Walkeshwar Temple compound, to which persons from the affected district, but in health, were removed, the same measures have been adopted with the exception, that in the latter case no real flushing is possible on account of the absence of drains and water-supply, and disinfection had to be effected under great difficulties. The same procedure is being adopted at any house in any other part of the city where a suspicious case of fever has occurred.

4. I have engaged up to the present the following establishment:

Carts	120
Mukadum	1

Begaries (extra), men and women 50, whom I hav obtained with great difficulty.

5. In the B Ward, where the disease has been prevalent, assistance has been given to the staff by transfer from other branches.

6. I have obtained your sanction to employ the following extra establishment, which has been done:—

	WARD. A	C	D	E	Cost per month. Rs.
Sub-Inspectors, at Rs. 30 each	1	1	1	1	120
Mukadum, at Rs. 12 each	1	1	1	1	48
Bigaries, at Rs. 9 each	30	30	30	30	1,080
Halalkores, at Rs. 11-8 each	10	10	10	10	460
Bullocks, hire per day, at Rs. 1-2 per pair, with a driver	20	20	20	20	2,700

7. I have been using disinfectants to a very large extent, and have indented on the contractor for further large supplies as the stock in the Municipal stores was exhausted. Details of this will be submitted hereafter.

OTHER OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS.

8. We have had at work three Fire Brigade engines flushing gullies, one in Mandvie, one in Khetwady, and one in the Fort. Also the Health Department gully steam flushing and hand engines have been at work, and a flushing real!

9. I have employed three special medical men for duty in Mandvie, and asked the confirmation of others, and I have written to the hospital authorities asking them to assist us in obtaining the services of five more, on a salary of Rs. 250 each per mensem, for the treatment of cases and for general duty.

AID BY THE PORT TRUST.

9. (a). The Port Trust authorities are giving us valuable assistance in regard to flushing of drains and inspection and disinfection of godowns. In my opinion all grain ought to be taken out and exposed to the sun, and loose grain, lying on the floors, burned, and godowns disinfected.

9. (b) The Drainage Department has been actively at work for a long time in opening up the old drains on the Port Trust Estate and other parts of the city, and removing the deposit therefrom. Upwards of 200 men are now employed on this work. Special arrangements have been made by the Drainage Department for the flushing of these drains day and night, and enormous quantities of disinfectants have been poured into them.

10. I have sent you on to-day a separate reference in regard to the action which I thought specially necessary in regard to the cleansing and disinfection of the down-take pipes of houses in which cases had occurred, acting under my advice. The Drainage Department has been removing these pipes, most of which are either cracked or broken, from the houses, subjecting them to special cleansing treatment, and then either re-erecting them or putting up new pipes, when they, as most of them had been, were cracked and broken. It seems to me that if any real attempt is to be made in regard to house-sanitation, this is the only procedure possible, as any other course would mean months of delays and the pipes after all would not be renewed nor thoroughly cleansed. The Assistant Health Officer and I have been giving personal attention to the carrying out of the above sanitary precautions, and the Ward staff are all working energetically and carefully over hours. I have promised that all men who work over hours or who work specially well, will receive extra pay. I have to request your sanction to this, so that, as on other occasions, difficulties will not be raised, and fruitless correspondence ensued. At times of this kind, when work is urgent and all of arduous nature, we must be generous to our men. If they did not work as they now do, it would be absolutely impossible to carry out the precautions we are now taking. We have, I may mention, the greatest difficulty in outstanding extra men. The men of the Drainage Department, I venture to submit, should be treated in exactly the same way, as they have been working cordially with us, and there was, I believe, the same difficulty in obtaining men.

THE TOTAL DEATH ROLL.

12. The total number of deaths reported come to 74 up to to-day, out of 127 attacks since 2nd September.

13. I have destroyed large quantities of grain which was found either to be dirty or damaged, or collected from sources which may have been affected. It may be necessary to destroy larger quantities still. We also burn bedding and all clothing worn or used by the sick. There is, however, a serious practical difficulty experienced in disinfecting the bedding of the many occupants, relatives, and others, in the houses in which cases have occurred. To disinfect the whole of this is practically impossible, and it will be necessary to burn a large quantity.

14. We have found in course of inspection great necessity for the interior cleansing of houses. The house-owners are utterly indifferent to the necessity for cleansing the interior of their properties, and the tennants absolutely refuse to do so, as, they say, landlords should do so. We have had to take Municipal men inside the houses to clean out the rooms and passages, a work which it is the duty of the landlord and the tennant to perform. If proper cleansing of the interior of houses is to be carried out, it will be necessary for the Health Department to adopt the extreme measure of taking men inside the houses, and forcibly cleansing them. The amount of rubbish of rags and old clothes inside the rooms I have seen is incredible.

I request distinct instructions on the two following important points:—

(A) Am I, when Musulman or Hindu bigaries cannot be obtained, to clean out the inside of buildings occupied by Hindus, to forcibly enter with the bigaries of the Health Department who are Dheds.

(B) Rooms over godowns cannot be cleansed and disinfected without injuring grain. I have caused a great deal of damage in that way. Am I to be held blameless hereafter for all this damage?

SUGGESTIONS FOR DRASTIC MEASURES.

15. The measures now being taken are merely palliative, and I would now indicate briefly the measures, all of which you have frequently discussed with me long before this crisis arose, necessary against this and other diseases which may be epidemic.

(I.) The commencement at once of all the drainage works, both on the surface and underneath, is necessary to complete the drainage of the Island. I need not refer to all my former reports for years past, urging that the drainage of the Island should not be trifled with.

(II.) The immediate amendment of the Municipal Act, in respect of the various sections already reported upon, and particularly in regard to the ventilation of houses and provision of gullies, and the non-acceptance of the evidence of Municipal officers in sections 372 (cl. F.), 3,77,384 (6), and 377.

(III.) The immediate conversion of all the open side drains, ditches and gullies throughout the Island into open drains, provided with flushing tanks.

(IV.) The removal and re-erection by the Municipality of all the down-take pipes of houses that are in bad order.

(V.) An immediate decision as to whether the Health Department is to continue the cleansing of private properties; and if this is to be done, the department be increased by 20 per cent.

(VI.) An immediate decision as to the disposal of all the refuse of the city—this long-pending question which I have described as a public danger.

(VII.) The adoption at once of a complete system of medical and charitable relief, and the erection of the buildings for the poorer classes in each ward is necessary.

I have stated this in my letter, No. 2194, of 21st April 1896, to the Municipal Commissioner, which was placed before the Corporation on the 25th June 1896.

MR. IBRAHAM'S FIGURES.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla intended to propose that the Commissioner be requested to submit detailed report of the plague, but as he had already submitted, he (Mr. Ibrahim) did not press the proposition. He wanted to know if one fire engine was enough to flush the whole of Mandvie ward?

Commenting on the figures supplied by the Commissioner, Mr. Ibrahim said that 127 cases were said to have been reported. But the *Bombay Gazette* gave different figures. This paper jumped at hasty conclusions because out of 110 cases 40 proved fatal, and instead of waiting to see what became of the 60 or 70 patients the *Bombay Gazette* at once gave the ratio of deaths at 36·4. It ought to have waited to see whether the others were lingering or recovering or what. The medical opinion was that only 5 or 10 per cent. of the cases recovered. This gave the death rate of 90 or 95 per cent. He (Mr. Ibrahim) contended that between two or three hundred persons died of this plague. His results were obtained thus: In the Mandvie ward 705 deaths occurred from all causes during the period that he urged the plague was raging. The average or normal figure was 451. Now the difference is 244, which meant that the additional deaths must be the result of the plague.

THANKS TO THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

At the close of the discussion the Chairman said that during the last week he had himself frequently visited the locality, and had made certain suggestions to the Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Drainage Engineer, and he was glad to find that every suggestion was acted upon, and all precautionary and preventive measures were adopted by them. They deserved great credit and thanks for their work.

It was finally resolved that the papers sent up by the Commissioner be printed and circulated among the members, and the Committee adjourned.

THE WANT OF A HOSPITAL IN MANDVIE.

Mr. Khimjee Heerjee Kayani writes to us of the cases on his property, and urges the immediate need of a special hospital and the necessity for an open space or park in the infected area hereafter. He says:—

I am very much surprised to learn the various opinions expressed as to whether or not the [sus]picious and malignant type of fever prevalent in the densely populated Ward of Mandvie is a kind of plague. Some call it a bubonic plague, others an epidemic fever, while a few term it nothing serious, but a mere fever. By whatever name one may denominate it, it is proved that the present prevailing fever is a contagious, as well as disastrous kind of disease, and that it would be fatal to delay taking all further precautionary and preventive measures to check its further growth and entering the uninfected localities. To the following causes may be attributed to the outbreak of this most dangerous fever:—

(1) The abominable condition of filthy and invariably choked-up gutters and drains, which are not flushed and cleansed, quite in accordance with the rules of sanitation.

(2) The accumulation of the sweepings: the silt collected from the bottom of the drains, emitting all sorts of poisonous gases; and the large quantity of dust taken out from the grain with some grain refuse mixed with water, flowing from the drains and pipes, and giving out an obnoxious smell; all this lying in the streets, and on the footpaths.

(3) Dust-bins filled with filthy and dirty things, not cleared daily.

(4) Need of proper sanitary arrangements in the buildings, and the carelessness of the house-owners to keep the house cleansed and whitewashed.

(5) The Halalkhors emptying their baskets in the gullies.

(6) And generally the houses stand on godowns filled with various kinds of grain, which are damaged on some occasions.

The plague is increasing in the locality, and up to one o'clock, yesterday, there have been six deaths in my community of Dassah Oswal. In my house, at Bhandoop Street, six persons were attacked and one by one all of them have died. Not a soul survives attacked with the present disastrous disease. Consider the danger when in a house occupied by 30 to 35 persons six have died, and now the whole house is abandoned. The disinfection, and other works to purify the air in the locality are carried on in a satisfactory way, but it is necessary to flush the drains daily. The epidemic is increasing, and in some of the houses infected with the plague large numbers of persons attacked with the disease are lying in danger. In fact, the relatives of the attacked victim fear even to nurse him, lest they themselves may be attacked. You will, Sir, see from the fact that in my house a boy of eight years was attacked with this disease, and after his death his brother who used to nurse him was duly attacked, and followed his unfortunate brother two days after. This last victim was nursed by his uncle, and unfortunately this man also died yesterday. The wife of this last man is now lying in a dangerous condition stricken with the same disease. The Health Officer deserves praise for the energy displayed by him, but to prevent its further growth it is necessary that a temporary hospital for the treatment of the unfortunate persons be opened in the Mandvie ward. By opening such a hospital the Municipality will confer a boon on the poor public at Mandvie, and will likewise be able to check its further progress. Persons attacked with this disastrous plague may be removed to this hospital and treated accordingly. By removing these persons the Municipality will save others. The public has clearly seen that this locality is in a very bad condition, and that it needs a breathing "lung," I mean a recreation ground. I have said much in these columns about the Babulla Tank garden, and again say that the park there will be useless to the poor residents here, who are in need of a recreation ground. To use the words of our former Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford, the park at Babulla Tank will be quite inaccessible to the residents in the centre. Our worthy Commissioner of Police has been protesting against this useless and extravagant project, and rightly says that the park if made will be a haunt for vagabonds, loafers, and persons of bad repute. The site chosen for a park, is also undesirable for a public park in a sanitary point of view, as it is surrounded by a hospital containing all sorts of patients, a leather factory, a long line of stables, a Mogul musjid and a cemetery. In my former letters I said that unless small parks were provided in the overcrowded districts, the cry of large numbers of deaths, will never cease. It is now proved that owing to the dangerously impure condition of the locality this epidemic fever originated. I hope that the representatives of this ward will take up this matter. Drs. Viegas and Ismail, and also Mr. Ibrahim have proved themselves worthy representatives of this ward, and it is universally hoped that they will save the Municipality from wasting a large sum on the Babula Tank project, which is in no way of any use to the Mandvie residents.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—What are our civic fathers doing? Have they taken the requisite remedies to check the further spread of the disease? Whenever the time comes for them to beg for the votes, they go from door to door and solicit the help of rate-payers; but when their turn comes to do some service to their constituents they are too busy with their private affairs. I trust that Government will be pleased now to come forward to do the needful in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

PRANJIWANDAS CULLIANDAS.

Sept. 30.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—During the past two months I have had an unusually large number of cases of typho-remittent fever and dysentry. I believe that must be also the experience of other medical men practising in my locality. The cases referred to have occurred invariably in localities where filth and dirt have been allowed to accumulate for days together; where dust-bins are left unemptied for days; and where there are other evidences of bad drainage. There is no wonder that such a state of things is allowed to exist when we consider how small is the number of the Municipal inspectors and their staff. The inspectors in our district, so far as I can see, do their work honestly; their subordinates, however, require much greater supervision. To make drainage anything like a success, the number of municipal inspectors and their staff should be quadrupled.

Thanks to Providence, we are, on this side, so far, free from the plague. I notice that flushing is being carried on in the Fort, though there have been no typical cases of the bubonic fever there. As a precautionary measure, I would suggest that similar operations be carried on on this side, as well as in other parts not yet affected. I trust the authorities will do the needful without delay.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 30. F. X. FERREIRA.

THE PLAGUE AT BAGHDAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If you have the plague in Bombay, it is of so mild a form as to be scarcely recognisable by those who have had experience of bubonic plague on the banks of the Tigris. I see you have the bubonic plague in Bombay. I was treated to two years of that fell disease whilst at Baghdad. Dr. Colville, the then Residency Surgeon, who wrote a great deal about it, ascribed the outbreak to the dirty habits of the Arabs in eating camel's flesh, but the people in Bombay live mostly on grain. Dr. Colville was also very strong on the subject of people not using beds or cots to sleep upon. He found that the people who slept upon the ground were those primarily affected, while those that slept on cots were less liable to the infection.

Baghdad suffered terribly, and the wailing that went on every night, on each side of the Tigris, was quite heart-rending. The deaths were sometimes awfully sudden. It was recounted that several persons following corpses to the grave would fall out and die by the way. The Bombay Municipality might take measures to prevent victims to the disease being carried through crowded public thoroughfares, as the dead bodies are known to be most infectious. The quarters of Baghdad, where the disease was rife, were isolated by a police cordon. The Turks adopted this course with very good results. In Baghdad they always looked forward to the setting in of the hot weather to put a stop to the spread of the disease, and it gradually died out in the summer to re-appear in the winter and spring.

We are sadly in want of rain here.

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Sept. 28.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was only two days before that I read in your issue of the 22nd September a correspondence, entitled "The B. A. Examination." Your correspondent blames the University Syndicate with turning a deaf ear to a requisition sent in by various college students, asking for a prolongation of the duration of the B.A. examination, and continuing it for ten days, giving only one paper every day. Because, as your correspondent alleges, the present system of making the candidates sit at the desks and answer two question papers every day for one full week, is extremely cumbrous, and produces a strain to which the health of the candidates must needs succumb. I wish, Sir, that your correspondent, before making this assertion, had referred to the examination time-table; he would have found that by the present system the candidate is not oppressed in the manner for one full week, but only for five days, and that, too, with a break of one day. I do not think, Sir, that this slight strain for a limited period on the energy of the candidate can have any such effect on his health, as your correspondent infers. If any case of failure of health in the examination hall may have occurred last year, I think it is much more due to the imprudence of candidates in overworking themselves than to the present system of setting the papers.

But allowing that the scheme put forward by your correspondent is desirable, I do not think it is practicable. Your correspondent ought to know that many papers set at the B. A. examination are simultaneously set at the L.C.E. and the B. Sc. examinations. Hence if the proposed changes be introduced in the B.A. examination, the time-tables of the other examinations would have to be changed, thus causing an unnecessary amount of trouble to the already severely tasked University authorities. If the proposed changes be introduced, there is no reason to think why the Intermediate and P.E. candidates should not put forward similar claims to an extension. Again, your correspondent must know that his proposed scheme, however convenient to candidates residing at Bombay, would prove a source of needless inconvenience and expense to mofussil candidates. I, therefore, think that the Syndicate cannot do anything better than to leave the whole thing as it is. I quite agree with your correspondent in what he says about the candidates in England; but still, if the health of the "poor Indian candidate" really succumbs to so slight a strain, then the constitution of the Indian student is truly to be pitied.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Sept. 29. B. N. C.

INFANTICIDE FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having learnt from the local papers the intention of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood to introduce a bill to amend Act VIII. of 1870, I beg to draw the attention of the public to this matter, and will be thankful if any of your readers will suggest some scheme which will benefit the members of castes to whom the funds belong. The Hon. Mr. Birdwood proposes to amalgamate the fund which has been collected from the Lewa and Kurwa communities (only) with the "local" funds of Ahmedabad and Kaira, and proposes at the same time to use these funds for sanitary and other "local" improvements. These two castes are very backward, even in the point of primary education. I would suggest that if some scholarships are allowed, especially for the children of these two lamentably uneducated castes, from the interest of this fund, it will be more just and appropriate than the scheme which is proposed by the Honourable member.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 30th September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	2	22 p.m.	...	18
Suez	30	2	25 p.m.	...	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 30th September 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	5
" Karachi	...	28	...	3
" Madras	...	34	...	1

THE wire rope on which people are passed across the river at Drosh on the site of the old bridge gave way on Wednesday, and precipitated a Chitrali into the river. He had the presence of mind to hang on to the cradle and was pulled ashore by the tow line, not much the worse for his fall and ducking.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE RANGERS BEAT THE 40TH FIELD BATTERY, R.A.

THIS game between the above named teams was played off on the Cooperage, yesterday, the Rangers proving victorious by one goal and two tries, or twelve points to *nil*. It was really very sporting of the Gunners to come down from Ahmednagar for the Tournament, and they played a game throughout which entitles them to a word of encomium. They want perhaps a better knowledge of the niceties of the game, their back divisions kicking the ball when it would have been better policy to attempt a run. Taken altogether the combination is a good one, and though beaten they are by no means disgraced. With another year's practice the Field Battery ought to render a very good account of themselves, and will no doubt become a dangerous team to reckon with hereafter. The Rangers played a fine game marred, however, by their continually passing forward, and also several of the combination being constantly off side. They played, however, a strong game and great credit is due to them for their meritorions win. The back division of the Rangers are a smart lot, but they do not all of them take advantage of the chances of getting away when opportunity offers. For the visiting team I may mention O'Brien, Elder, field, Argent, Archer and Phelan at back as those who shone most conspicuously, while for the Rangers Spencer, Flower and Kelly behind the scrum played well, the best forwards being White and Sell. Flower was very hot on the ball and fed his three-quarters most assidnously. At five o'clock the Rangers took the field on the bandstand side, the Gunners kicking off from the Cooperage end. Within the first five minutes the Rangers penned their opponent and Flower by a good dribble scored the first point for his side. He took the kick himself, but the ball went wide. On the ball being re-started a scrum was formed in the centre and Kelly got away and gave Reid a fair chance of getting in, but he passed forward. Mann then secured and had a good run, but was secured just on the line, the ball being brought back five yards. Green now secured, but by passing forward the advantage was lost. The Gunner forwards then by a good dribbling run relieved the pressure, and took the ball into the Rangers' quarters. On the ball coming out of the scrum Phelan dropped the ball into touch dangerously near the home team's back line; a maul on the touch line being the result of the pack. A series of loose scrimmages followed in which the Gunners got the worst of it, and the ball getting away the attack was averted. A foul was then given agains, the Gunners, and the back division of the Rangers had a chance, but threw it away by passing forward. Kelly now secured the ball, but soon lost it; the Gunners touching down behind. Flower again came out and by a good bit of play caused the visitors to again act on the defensive. The ball now remained in the Gunners' quarters, and Kelly getting away was grounded just outside the mark. From the scrum Reid got the, ball but ran into touch. The winning side now threw away several chances of scoring by wild and erratic passing, and the Gunners forced the ball back. Reid at last got away, and got behind grounding the ball behind the posts. Flower took the kick, but the shot failed, the ball going under the bar. Directly after this the whistle went for half-time. The score now stood Rangers two tries to *nil*.

On the ball being re-started the Gunner forwards spoiled the return of the Rangers, and the scrum was formed in the Rangers' half. Kelly and Spencer however by a good passing run worked the ball back to the opposing teams twenty-five. O'Brien for the Gunners relieved however with a fair run, being stopped by Haydon. Mann retaliated with another run, but not being backed up was pulled down. Haydon now saved an ugly rush of the visitors by falling on the ball. Elderfield for the Gunners secured and by an excellent dribble threatened the Rangers' goal, but Spencer relieved the pressure. A series of loose scrimmages now took place, the Rangers gaining considerable ground and eventually forcing the other side to touch down in self-defence. The game was now of a very fast order both sides playing up exceedingly well. An off side given against the Rangers gave the Gunners a free kick, and caused the other side to touch down. Directly after another penalty was accorded to the R.A., and had they placed the ball, they might have scored a goal; the shot, however, fell short. A lot of give and take play now took place till Kelly by a very smart bit of play, the best in fact of the day, picked up the ball on the right wing and got in behind the posts. Haydon took the place, which was successful. Directly after the ball was re-started and rushed up to the Gunners twenty-five, when the whistle sounded. The Rangers thus were left victorious by one goal and two tries to *nil*. The following composed the two teams:—

RANGERS.		40TH FIELD BATTERY, R.A.
Haydon	back	Phelan
Reed	¾ Back	O'Brien
Kelly		English
Mann		Lawman
Green		Archer
Spencer	¼ Back	Collinson
Flower		Johnson
Sell	Forwards	Elderfield
Manley		Jameson
Brewin		Wright
Goode		Gudgeons
White		Argent
Morrod		Godsmark
Martin		Jones
Peters		Todd

Referree: Mr. Catell.

Linesmen: Messrs. Lund and Cole.

To-day, at 5 o'clock, the Durham Light Infantry play the Welsh Regiment, the following being the teams:—

DURHAMS.		WELSH REGT.
Kitchen	back	Climo
Robb	¾ backs	Richards
Duker		Foster
Gessing		Manuel
Rowing		
Kelly	¼ backs	Walts
Reid		Marnie
Lieut Iremonger	Forwards	Mr Brandworth
Lieut McPherson		Mr Jones
Gallager		Mr Span
Sutcliffe		Daly
Smith		McCartie
Trimulty		Pugsley
Kirkup		Burge
Lynch		Baldwin

THE *Cæsar*, first-class battleship, was successfully floated out of the dock in which she has been built at Portsmouth Yard. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Lady Salmon, the wife of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large and distinguished company assembled to witness the proceedings. The principal dimensions of the Cæsar are: length, 390ft.; beam, 75ft.; draught at load line, 27ft. 6in.; displacement, 14,900 tons. She will be fitted with twin-screw engines of the triple-expansion inverted type by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, which are to develop 12,000 horse-power at forced draught and 10,000 horse-power at natural draught, the estimated speed at these powers being respectively 17·5 and 16·5 knots per hour. Her ordinary coal capacity at low draught will be 900 tons, but it will be arranged that her maximum coal stowage shall be 2,250 tons. Steam will be supplied from eight cylindrical boilers at 150lb. pressure, which at the forced-draught horse-power will be required to supply a sufficient quantity of steam with the stokeholds under an air pressure not exceeding 1in. of water. The armament of the ship will consist of four 12in. guns mounted in pairs in barbettes, two guns at each end of the vessel; they will be protected by armoured shields and fitted to be worked either by hydraulic power or by hand gear as an alternative. There will also be twelve 6in. quick-firing guns mounted on the central battery in casemates, eight of these being situated on the main deck and the remaining four on the upper deck. In addition to this there will be a lighter armament, consisting of sixteen 12-pounder quick-firing guns on the main and upper decks, twelve 3-pounders fixed in the military tops, and eight Maxim guns. The vessel will be fitted with six search-light projectors, four submerged torpedo-tubes, one on each side at the bow and quarter, and one above-water tube aft. The side armour consists of Harveyed steel plates, occupying about

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE French Northern Squadron, which arrived at Cherbourg at the end of August, is continuing its cruise along the coast of Brittany, and will undergo the customary general inspection at Brest. Later in the month it will return to Cherbourg in order to refit and prepare for the reception of the Czar, who is expected to arrive on October 5. The arrangements for that event have not yet been definitely made, but it is known that the Imperial yacht will be escorted by a number of warships, and that President Faure will be on board the Dupuy de Lome. It is stated that several vessels of the French Mediterranean Squadron will be present. The *Standard*, which is being fitted at Copenhagen for the reception of the Czar, was laid down, as will be remembered, with much ceremony in the presence of the Emperor Alexander III. She is provided with Belleville boilers, is in every way a magnificent vessel, and is commanded by Captain Baron Friederichs.

The fusillade poured, during tube practice with a machine gun, by the Vautor upon the Brennus in the French Mediterranean Squadron, is proved to have been due to unaccountable stupidity, and Gunner Delahaye, who was given the benefit of extenuating circumstances in consideration of the rough weather which prevailed at the time, has been awarded a fortnight's imprisonment. One man was injured in the foot, and Admiral Gervais and officers on the bridge were endangered. The admiral quits his command after the general inspection, which began on August 25. During the last month the squadron has been put through a long series of tactical exercises, and there has been energetic drill on board the ships. The torpedo-boats have been ranged against the squadron on several occasions, and towards the close of the operations attempted in vain to prevent the ships issuing from the port of Marseilles. The squadron was formed in two divisions, the Brennus, Marceau, Baudin, and Vautour taking part against the Magenta, Courbet, Devastation, and Faucon. The attack was made and received in varying formations and at different speeds, with much profit to all on board, but no particulars have been disclosed of the precise character of the operations. This was Admiral Gervais's last opportunity for giving practical form to his tactical ideas, for shortly afterwards the squadron came to an anchor in the Gulf of Juan to prepare for the general inspection.

Hitherto, as is well known, there has been a large market for English coal in the Baltic, but now, owing to the cheapening of railway rates upon representations made by Russian coalowners, the condition is likely to be changed. The arrangement has been made by the Ministry of Finance upon the intervention of the Czar, and the Baltic Squadron will, it is understood, henceforth be supplied with coal from the Donec mines in southern Russia. Up to the present time the high freights have made competition with English coal in the Baltic almost impossible, and the removal of the disability will probably prove a serious blow to our export trade in coal to St. Petersburg.

A monument has been unveiled at Grenoble, his native place, to the memory of Commander Doudart de Lagree, of the French Navy, the first explorer of the Mekong, in whose honour one of the early first-class torpedo boats was named. The monument takes the form of a reproduction, 12ft. high, of the dome of the great pagoda of Angkor, with a bust of the explorer and bas-reliefs representing him at the court of Norodom, and discovering the artistic treasures of the pagoda ruins. M. le Myre de Vilers, who unveiled the work, delivered an eloquent address in which he saluted Doudart as the precursor of French colonial policy and expansion in the East. The various voyages and travels of the gallant officer were described, with references to the energetic efforts made by some of his young naval successors to open up the navigation of the Mekong by overcoming its may rapids and shallows.

The *Petit Parisien* is responsible for the statement that a new kind of search light is being introduced into the French Navy, the invention of an officer, and known as the *feu de ratiere*. We think it is more probably under trial. Our contemporary affirms that only certain officers yet understand the working of the light, which is said to be invisible to the right or left of the vessel using it, and to give no reflection. Information is unfortunately very scanty concerning the new device, but if it be true that the beam is not laterally visible, and that it gives no reflection, we cannot but remark that the *feu ae ratiere* must defy natural laws. Whatever may be the nature of the apparatus employed, it is stated that it enabled the Faucon to discover her consorts on a particularly dark night without being perceived by a supposed enemy.

The Naval Pavilion at the Hungarian Millennial Exhibition is an interesting but curious structure. It stands between a belt of fine trees and the lake upon which torpedo and other craft go through evolutions, and attract large crowds. The building itself bears some resemblance to the superstructure of a French battleship of the Marceau type lifted to dry land, and without any hull to give it a ship-like character. It thus resembles a fort, but has a strong naval flavour, there being a fighting mast in the middle over the entrance, flanked by quick-firing guns in sponsons. Tasteful and original decorations are found within. Hangings of green velvet are relieved by wreaths of laurel and palm, grown on the island of Lissa, and the cupola is adorned with signal flags used in Tegetthoff's victory. Above the visitor's head, in some places, the fine mesh of fishermen's nets is extended. The collection brought together in the pavilion is very extensive. It includes a great series of models of various types and classes of vessels illustrating the history of the Austrian Navy. Exhibits of modern naval material, including armour-plates and guns, are very numerous. In glass cases are many memorials of Tegetthoff and his companions, with other personal objects from the Pola Naval Museum. In short, Budapesth and the Hungarian people have done admirably in bringing together an excellent and representative naval display.

A grand review was held at Vienna in honour of the Czar's visit. Archduchess Maria Josepha accompanied the Czaritsa in place of the Empress. The weather was unfortunately most unfavourable. The Archdukes Otto and Eugene commanded two of the four divisions which made up the whole body of troops. The ride of the two monarchs along the front of the troops occupied about half an hour. The Emperor Francis Joseph than gave the command to march before the Czar. Placing himself at the head of the Imperial Chasseurs, who formed the vanguard, he saluted the Emperor Nicholas thrice, after which he again took up his position to the left of the Czar. On the approach of the Czar's infantry regiment His Majesty rode to meet it, and as colonel saluted the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Various prospects for extending its size and scope have recently attracted attention to the famous military school of the French Army at Saumur, which is one of the oldest and most efficient institutions of the kind in Europe. Not that it is so very ancient, the first stone of the main building was only laid in 1763 by the regiment of Carabiniers, and the riding hall was not opened until 1771. The Marquis de Tilly, colonel of that regiment at the time, the Times says may be regarded as the real founder of Saumur, but its fame was really due to Bourgelat, a celebrated professor of horsemanship, and the founder of several veterinary establishments at Lyons and elsewhere. In 1788 the Carabiniers were withdrawn from Saumur, and soon after their riding-hall was closed. It was not until the restoration of the Bourbons that Saumur was reopened as a cavalry school by a Royal order of December 23, 1814, and only to enjoy a brief existence, for it was suppressed by another decree in 1822, and the school was transferred to Versailles, where, during three years, it was situated in the stables of the Comte d'Artois, facing the Palace. In 1825 the school was reopened at Saumur, and Marshal Oudinot, a prime favourite with Charles X. notwithstanding his Napoleonic record, was placed in supreme control of it. The palmy days of Saumur date from the period. He was a fine horseman himself and a dashing leader of cavalry. He instituted some practical reforms in training horse-keepers from youth, in providing a school of farriers, and also in forming a breeding establishment. Under Marshal Oudinot there was undoubtedly no rival to Saumur in Europe. This high reputation was well sustained by his successor, General de Brack. When the third Napoleon became Emperor, Marshal Randon took Saumur in hand, and during the period of training for the whole of the cavalry at one year. Under the Republic Saumur has deteriorated, and French military authorities—who know how specially necessary it is to have an exceptionally good training school for the cavalry in a country where the people do not care for, and are not called upon to do much, riding—are now pointing out the serious consequences of this indifference. A more serious indictment is advanced by Baron de Vaux against the whole system of riding and of dressing the cavalry. The system that is now in force is modelled, not on the old military *manege*, but on the new hunting seat, which Baron de Vaux insists out may be very good for thoroughbred or nearly thoroughbred horses, but is quite out of place for the comparatively slow and heavy animals provided for the Army. This critic, who writes with much intelligence in the *Revue d' Cercle Militaire*, insists very strongly on two points as the result of his practice. In the first place, the dressing of the cavalry on the parade ground and at the charge has become very unequal. In the second place, the men do not ride their horses with the judgment required to get the best out of them. If all that Baron de Vaux writes is well based, doubts must be held as to the efficiency of French cavalry in some of the essentials of there work.

It is stated that Colonel-General Baron Loe, Governor of Berlin and Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Berlin and the province of Brandenburg, will retire, on the ground of delicate health, this autumn, and that General, von Hahnke, the head of the Military Cabinet, will succeed him. A Berlin correspondent says that General von Hahnke is one of the most vehement opponents of the reform of the military jurisdiction, to which the Emperor has already

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	88	41	86	69	93	2	87	11
Wednesday, Sept. 30.....	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total ..	88	41	86	69	93	2	87	11
Total fall to Sept. 30, 1895..73	38		62	56	64	1	63	91
Total fall to Sept. 30, 1894..86	77		72	90	73	89	63	75

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June. to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·857	SE	2	99·1	71·6	53	...	7·44	−9·39
Sirsa.....	29·849	SE	4	102·3	73·4	40	..	9·06	−3·30
Delhi	29·875	W	2	98·7	73·4	39	..	20·76	−5·39
Agra	29·883	NW	3	102·5	73·8	44	...	10·89	−15·73
Cawnpore ...	29·849	WNW	2	101·9	70·6	52	...	12·99	...
Allahabad...	29·866	SW	1	101·1	73·3	50	...	19·84	−15·31
Jhansi.....	29·883	SW	1	102·1	70·7	39	...	30·60	−6·19
Jacobabad..	29·905	N	1	106·5	74·1	41	..	1·85	−0·38
Karachi.....	29·898	N	7	97·5	75·5	67	..	13·07	+6·99
Jeypore	29·916	Calm	3	104·1	71·0	48	...	11·45	−14·88
Ajmere	29·935	C	2	100·4	68·6	67	..	24·36	+4·63
Deesa	29·890	ENE	8	104·9	72·5	45	...	25·14	−0·44
Ahmedabad	29·875	NNE	3	105·1	73·1	51	..	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·871		6	102·5	75·9	34	...	19·38	+5·84
Rajkot.....	29·886	NE	5	102·4	67·8	52	...	38·30	+10·88
Veraval	29·869	C	4	98·1	79·3	61	..	16·67	...
Neemuch ...	29·917	NNE	5	98·8	70·6	44	...	28·96	−1·10
Indore.....	29·917	NE	2	96·2	65·1	54	..	26·38	−4·63
Sangor	29·847	W	5	96·3	74·6	48	..	35·15	−7·07
Jubulpore ...	29·919	SSE	2	94·0	66·7	65	..	65·35	+10·56
Hoshangabad.....	29·931	Calm	1	97·4	69·7	63	..	41·89	−10·03
Khandwa ...	29·917	SE	3	99·2	68·1	55	...	33·54	+3·97
Raipur	29·904	S	1	93·4	75·6	69	...	62·28	+15·37
Nagpur	29·905	Calm	1	95·3	72·1	65	...	50·27	+6·42
Amraoti.....	29·928	SSW	4	97·7	73·3	57	...	29·61	−1·59
Akola	29·914	Calm	3	99·3	72·2	60	...	25·35	−5·59
Surat	29·884	WSW	L	88·7	77·6	79	...	42·04	−2·32
Malegaon ...	29·921	NNW	5	99·4	70·2	68	...	22·71	+2·28
Bombay	29·894	ENE	7	90·9	80·5	84	..	86·85	+16·97
Poona	29·911	ESE	11	96·0	69·4	61	0·02	26·85	+6·82
Ahmednagar	29·923	SE	4	91·4	72·4	68	...	15·69	...
Aurangabad.....	29·942	Calm	5	97·4	71·2	58	...	27·30	...
Sholapur ...	29·907	SE	10	97·2	72·0	62	...	9·99	−14·53
Ratnagiri ...	29·869	ENE	5	94·4	75·9	75	1·16	69·41	−35·41
Belgaum ...	29·910	ESE	19	87·2	67·9	83	0·60	57·37	+21·03
Goa	29·886	Calm	5	88·0	75·1	90	0·24	70·66	...
Karwar	29·877	WNW	3	90·3	74·5	92	0·08	100·02	−14·39
Mangalore..	29·880	ESE	3	84·3	74·4	85	0·21	115·38	+12·99
Calicut	29·872	ESE	8	85·2	74·5	92	0·68	96·06	+11·51
Cochin	29·879	NNE	L	88·2	75·2	80	0·29	83·63	+11·94
Bangalore..	29·918	E	10	76·7	66·3	88	0·18	14·72	−3·84
Secunderabad.....	29·914	E	5	90·6	70·4	70	...	19·70	−6·21
Masulipatam.	29·905	NNN	5	88·5	78·1	83	..	22·90	−1·07
Bellary	29·930	C	4	93·2	71·7	61	...	7·17	−8·32
Cuddapah ...	29·901	NE	9	89·0	74·3	78	...	14·67	−5·40
Madras	29·885	Calm	1	86·0	75·0	89	1·31	15·60	+0·37
Coimbatore..	29·915	W	2	85·4	72·3	84	0·02	10·98	+6·00
Trichinopoly	29·890	Calm	4	86·0	75·4	78	0·24	4·49	−6·51
Negapatam..	29·875	NW	5	83·9	75·9	95	0·25	4·76	−6·13
Colombo.....	29·899	SE	5	87·5	76·0	93	0·76	21·25	−1·01
Aden	29·850	SE	20	90·8	82·8	64	...	0·01	−0·41

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H = 0·00 (89·28); G T H=0·00 (86·69); St G H=0·00 (91·26); C P=0·00 (86·35).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Belgaum, Goa and Karwar, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The General distribution is very irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in Berar, the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana, and at Karachi, Jansi, Allahabad, Agra add Sirsa, and the minimum 5° in excess at Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Veraval, Bombay, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Madras (1·30"), and Ratnagiri (1·16"), light to moderate showers at Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Karwar and Coimbatore. The abnormal chart indicates that the area of low pressure on and off the Malabar Coast has filled up considerably, but as the weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Kathiawar, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast, local showers are to be expected.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th September, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·820
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	78·4
Relative humidity of Air	791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).....	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... degrees	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	80·
General Directions of wind*	SE, NW. S
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	174
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month	1·62
year	87·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

WEDNESDAY'S observations:—The barometer has continued to fall in North-West India, but elsewhere the changes are small but generally upwards. The considerable to large excess of pressure recently noticed still holds, and it is only in Malabar that the pressure is normal. Winds are between south-east and north-west over the Peninsula where the weather has been showery, and where Mercara, Ratnaghiri, Madras, and Tinnevelly reports over one inch of rain. The heat is normal in Bengal and less than usual in Madras, but is excessive elsewhere, most so over Bombay and Rajputana, where the excess equals about four degrees. Local thunder-storms have given rain to parts of Bengal, Assam and Burma, but in Upper India the weather is clear with light variable winds.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
For Judgment.

171-96—Munsukdal D and J—Jose Braz Gomes and another vs Diogo Minguel Gomes and others—Nanu and H and A F Turner.
105-96—Sorabjee and J (for pauper)—Aboomeeya bin Rahimtoola vs Ahmedsha bin Chutkesha—Little and Co.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co—Part heard.
626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fatehally vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.
166-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Moledina and another vs Haridas Sawehand—Little and Co.
232-96—Kharshedjee D Shroff—Goculdass Khooshalchand and others vs Ramgopal Mugniram—K J Mantri.
203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Icharam and another—Mirza H Khan.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Ismail Bawa and others vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Gani and others—Payne G and S. and Wadia and G.
372-96—Bhaishanker and K—Chagpal Jetha vs Vurjee Wandas Bhaidas Munnim—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
231-95—Crawford B and Co—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Bhimjee Meghjee and others—Muljee and R. M and R. and Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.
337-93—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina vs Abdulla Khan Abdul Reman—Payne G and S.
Defended New Long Causes.
244-96—Payne G and S—Hirbai vs Mahomed Narsani and others—Hiralal M and M, Thakoredas D and Co.
412-96—In person—Nanabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H Khan.
Postponed Long Causes.
217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.
422-95—Madhowji V—Memon Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhurmajl and another—In person, and S and J.
216-96—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Khandojee vs Ludhabhoy Ebhrahim—Thakordas D and C.
440-94—Crawford B and Co—T S Wear vs Khatizabibi and others—Ardeshir H and D.
605-95—M H Khan—Mugoomull Mewaram and another vs Shewandas Nowmull and others—Madhowjee V.
89-96—M D and Jamsetjee—Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

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I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd **instant**, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "**OLD**" **Trade Mark**, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **W. J. F. TOMLINSON.**

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

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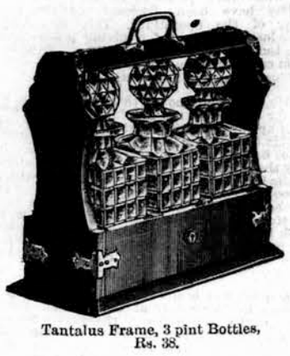

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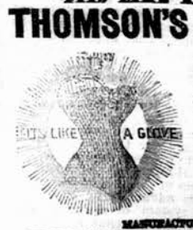

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